The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8690.—VOL. LIII. **THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.** **PRICE THREEPENCE.**

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at Dingadee, Dungog, the wife of Mr. J. BROOKS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, ROBERT HODDLE, second son of the late George Hoddle, of Newington, Surrey, to MATILDA, only surviving daughter of the late SAMUEL TUTTE, of Chichester, Sussex, and widow of the late JOHN JACOB, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

On the 17th instant, by special license, at Chalmers' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Begg, GEORGE W. NEWBOULD, to JANE TAIT, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOHN DUMBLE, Newtown Road.

On the 24th instant, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, GEORGE HENRY STACE, son of Colonel Stace, Royal Engineers, to HELEN KARDIANA JOBLING, relict of Captain Robert Jobling, Hon. E.I.C.'s Maritime Service, and of Newton Hall, Northumberland.

On the 24th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, O.S.B., LANCELOT, third son of Mr. LANCELOT BECK, of Liverpool, England, to MARY, only daughter of the late Mr. ARTHUR WESTROPP, County of Clare, Ireland.

On the 27th instant, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Bickford, JAMES HENDERSON, of Prince-street, to CLARA, second daughter of Mr. MATTHEW PEARSING, Redfern-street, Chippendale.

On the 27th instant, at All Saints' Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. George Barlow, Mr. JOSEPH PAYTEN, to LIZZIE, only daughter of Mr. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, of Parramatta.

DEATH.

On the 27th instant, at Castle Hill, by a fall from his gig, Mr. JOHN BLACK, aged 38 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Reduction of Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 30s. per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 22nd March, 1866.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275-horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 22nd April, 1866, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March, 1866.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived),
April 16th,
taking cargo and passengers for NAPIER.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
OTAGO,
R. H. FERGUSON, commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE,
April 14th,
taking passengers and cargo for TARANAKI.
Passengers for NAPIER.
Passengers and cargo booked through to HOKITIKA.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphy, commander,
will be dispatched on TUESDAY, 3rd April, at half-past 5 o'clock p.m., to
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, at 5; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares—Saloon, £5 10s; return-ticket, £9. Steerage, £2
To HUNTER RIVER—CLARENCE, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—LEICHARDT, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.30; and TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
To MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—LEICHARDT, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON, via BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH.—LEICHARDT, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.30.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY.—RANGATIRA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 3rd April
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, 3rd April.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 21st April, 1866.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, calling at Martin's Wharf.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Goods for the PATERSON received on TUESDAY.
Freight on goods for Martin's Wharf or the Paterson must be PAID in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
ANNA MARIA, steamer, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on THURSDAY, at 6 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6 p.m.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Manly, 8.15, 12, 5 p.m.
Fares, 1s each way; children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

GOOD FRIDAY.—The Manly Beach steamers BREADALBANE and PHANTOM will run at intervals on GOOD FRIDAY. The first boat will leave Circular Quay at 10.15.
S. H. WILSON.

FISHING, FISHING, FISHING.—The Steamer HERALD leaves the Circular Quay, THIS EVENING, Thursday, 29th, at 6 30; Woolloomooloo Bay at 7, for a trip to the Heads; returning at 6 on FRIDAY MORNING. Tickets, 1s 6d.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the URARA, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon.
For passage only apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner CARNATION, John Smith, master. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
AT HALF THE RAILWAY CHARGE.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
FARES:
Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
BEING 9d EACH WAY.
CHILDREN ONLY 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

RYDE STEAMERS.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, and 4.40.

HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE.
Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.
COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.
From PHŒNIX WHARF—7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45
From Hunter's Hill, a quarter-past these hours.
Fares—1s Cabin, return 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d, return 1s.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The Steamers to HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, and PARRAMATTA will ply from the Phœnix Wharf TO-MORROW, at the same hours as on other week days.
Phœnix Wharf, Thursday, 29th March.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.; and Illalong, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—EASTER EXCURSION.
A steamer will leave the Phœnix Wharf, at 11 p.m., TO-NIGHT, Thursday,
for
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN,
AT SINGLE FARES
for the return trip, leaving Shoalhaven for Sydney on the following Monday, calling at Kiama and Wollongong.
Sydney, 26th March.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The YSABEL leaves King-street for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, nearest wharf to the asylum, THIS DAY, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, 6. Leaves TARBAN for SYDNEY, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45. Fares: Cabin, single, 1s., return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d., return, 1s.; children, return, 6d. For Saturday's and Sunday's time table, see HERALD of SATURDAY.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE via TWOFOLD BAY.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon.

Passages at the following reduced rates:—	
Saloon	£3 15 0
Ditto (return)	7 0 0
Steerage	1 10 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN).
CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander,
on or about THURSDAY, 5th April.

Saloon	£8
Return ticket, available four months	13
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for SHOALHAVEN, Broughton Creek, the JENNET. Lime-street Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR, the PETERBOROUGH LASS; to sail THIS DAY at noon, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street.
Freight payable in Sydney only.
STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail TO-DAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

VICTORIA, for M'Leay, Kempsey, and Warneltown, calling at Port Macquarie, from Victoria Wharf.

HANNAH, for PORT MACQUARIE, Hastings River. Apply on board; or O'DOWD and CO.

WEST HARTLEY No. 1, for WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER, THIS AFTERNOON.
Shippers will please send down at once to the Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on TUESDAY, 3rd April. Commercial Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The E. K. BATESON will sail in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BAFFLE CREEK.—☞ The clipper-schooner TRIUMPH, Nias, commander, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf; and being under charter, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
N.B.—All freights by this vessel payable in Sydney.

ALICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Passengers are requested to be on board at the Market Wharf by 2 p.m. THIS DAY.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GREY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper schooner MURRAY, will have immediate despatch. Has room for twenty tons light freight.
Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The fine schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA will commence loading at Commercial Wharf THIS DAY, and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN WHARF, calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid American barque ANGLO-SAXON, 1000 tons burthen, W. Homans, commander, will sail from NEWCASTLE for the above port, on or about the 12th April. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Rates of Passage.

Cabin	£35
Steerage	18

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque HYACINTH, M'Farlane, commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—For SHANGHAI, the fine clipper ship AGAMEMNON, 889 tons, A1 13 years, A. George, commander. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON.
To Families and Passengers for England.
The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship
GREAT VICTORIA,
4000 tons, 300-horse power indicated,
Richard Richards, Esq., commander,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, from SYDNEY for LONDON.
The superb desk saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other ship in the Australian trade; and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon	£65 and £60
Beds, bedding linen, and every requisite (excepting wines and spirits) supplied for £5 extra.	
Second cabin	£35
Third cabin	25
Steerage	18

Apply to Captain RICHARDS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.
No cargo can be received without an order from the agents.
Insurance with average on each bale, can be effected to any amount, at the lowest rate of premium.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper barque ROBERT PASSENGER, 440 tons register, Charles Moore, master, now discharging a cargo of Mauritius sugar, without a stain.
Apply to Captain MOORE, Walker's Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ENGLAND IN SIXTY DAYS
BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
Notice to intending passengers per
S.S. GREAT BRITAIN,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R.
This favourite vessel was expected to leave Liverpool about the 15th February, and will in all probability be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL about the 15th May, 1866.
For particulars apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street, Sydney; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

FOR WOOL ONLY.—FOR LONDON.—The BOTANIST, James Edgar, commander, will be dispatched, on 31st instant. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship, now on her first voyage, was built expressly for the Sydney trade, and passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Now receiving wool at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, following the Jason, will be dispatched as above on the 15th May.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain JOHNSTON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London) Line of Packets.—To sail on the 14th of April, from MELBOURNE to LONDON, the splendid Al clipper ship ESSEX, 1100 tons, J. S. Attwood, commander.
The accommodation for all classes of passengers is very superior.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.	
Second ditto	£30
Third ditto	18 to £20
Steerage (open berths)	16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship JASON, 879 tons register, Alexander Birnie, commander, so well known in the Australian trade for her rapid passages, having already two-thirds of her cargo down, will be punctually dispatched on the 10th April.
A few steerage passengers can be taken, if arranged for at once.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP AFRICANA, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed.
Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.
Captain HATFIELD will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP BOTANIST, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by THURSDAY, 29th instant, at noon.
Shippers are requested to pass Customs' ENTRIES and send in Bills of Lading for signature.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The newly-built Hamburg barque DA CAPO, 300 tons register, H. Rode, master, now discharging at Macnamara's Wharf a cargo of wheat, from San Francisco, in splendid condition.
Apply to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street.

FREIGHT FOR MELBOURNE.—Now ready:—
20 tons dead weight
30 tons light freight.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

VESSEL FOR SALE, a first-class BRIG, 190 tons register, in splendid order.
Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

A SMALL YACHT for SALE.—Apply at M'GRATH and PUNCH'S, George-street; or to P. R. HOLDSWORTH, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the A1 clipper schooner JASON, 180 tons burthen, newly coppered, well found, and ready for sea at a moment's notice. JOHN E. MANNING, 13, Custom-house-buildings.

TO CAPTAINS, SHIPOWNERS, and AGENTS.—CUTHBERT'S Patent Slip, Darling Harbour, having been thoroughly renewed, is now capable of taking up vessels of 500 tons.
The undersigned is also prepared to dock ships of the largest tonnage. Engagements at the slip, or the office of JOHN CUTHBERT, Ship Builder, Cuthbert's Wharf.

TESTIMONIAL to Mr. VEGESACH, Chief Officer of the Royal Exchange, who, at the risk of his own life, saved those of the crew of the brig Victor, at Newcastle, on the 17th instant.
Subscriptions are now being received by Captain HIXSON, R.N., Port Office; and by Captain VINE HALL, Panama Company, Grafton Wharf.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Those citizens of Sydney who are favourable to the encouragement of Native Industry in Australia, are invited to attend a Preliminary MEETING, to be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Forbes Hotel, corner of King and York streets, in order to make arrangements for a Public Demonstration testifying our approval of the political contest at present carried on by our brethren in Melbourne.
J. A. ROBINSON, J. LIPPMANN } Joint Secretaries

GOAT KEEPERS.—Meet at J. HOURIGAN'S, on THURSDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of Tattersall's Club will be held on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, to get up Sweeps on the Races.
SAMUEL JENNER.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY.—A MEETING of Ratepayers will be held in the Hall of the School of Arts on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 8 p.m., "to solicit the opinion of ratepayers respecting certain matters appertaining to the Municipality."
S. M. SYMONS, Hon. Sec. to Provisional Committee.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Committee MEETING will be held at Perry's Hotel, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
A. C. DELOHERY, Secretary.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Monthly MEETING of the Committee of the Church Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Monday next being Easter Monday.
ROBERT ALLWOOD, J. G. EWER, } Secretaries.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—A Committee MEETING will be held at the School of Arts, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m.
W. C. WINDEYER, W. B. DALLEY, } Honorary Secretaries.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries—W. C. Windeyer, Esq., and W. B. Dalley, Esq., 99, Elizabeth-street; or by the Hon. Treasurers—H. Kennedy, Esq., University, and John Binney, Esq., New Pitt-street; to whom subscription cards are requested to be sent when filled.

MASONIC.—Lodge Newtown Kilwinning, 378, S.C.—Regular Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30 p.m

THE LIDNEY ESTATE.—In reference to the advertisements notifying that the abovenamed Lidney Estate (consisting of 2000 acres on Hunter River, in the parish of Alnwick in the county of Cumberland), is to be sold by auction, at the George and Dragon Inn, Maitland, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant,—we, as solicitors for Messrs. Thomas S. Mort and Co., of Sydney, hereby give notice that the said estate is under mortgage from Mr. Edwin Augustus Hickey to those gentlemen, and that there is due to them (in priority of all other claims) the principal sum of £28,374 5s. 7d., besides interest. And we caution all persons that no title to the said estate can be made without paying off to the said Thomas S. Mort and Co. the whole of their said mortgage debt. Dated this 28th day of March, 1866.
JOHNSON and JOHNSON, Solicitors for the said Thomas S. Mort and Co., 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CO-OPERATIVE HAY, CORN, FODDER, and PRODUCE COMPANY.—The Rules, Prospectus, and Forms of Application for Share, can be obtained from any of the Directors, or at the temporary office of the Company, 105, Elizabeth-street, where every other particular can be ascertained of the Secretary.

TO PAINTERS and WRITERS.—Japanned tins, all colours; also superior 6 O Brushes. 207, Castlereagh-st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DAVID NASH, per Africana, send address to Miss A. M. DUGAN, Camperdown, and you will hear of something to your advantage.

GEORGE BRISCOE.—Information of his whereabouts is solicited. Address, Mr. R. E. BRISCOE, Post Office, Melbourne.

IN THE MATTER of T. W. CARTER, formerly of Maidstone, in England, Auctioneer, &c.
ELIZABETH CARTER, a daughter of the above, came out to South Australia in the year 1839, afterwards went to Tasmania, married there, was left a widow, and as represented, subsequently came to this colony, and held the situation of matron at an asylum in Parramatta, and to have been married from that place.
Any friends of the above will oblige by affording information to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, 18, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

MISS GERSEDE, send immediately to Mr. Monaghan.

DIVINE SERVICE, in the German language, will be held by the Rev. A. L. HEYDE, next FRIDAY, at 11 a.m., at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street.

NEWTOWN WESLEYAN SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Annual SERMONS in aid of the above will be preached next SABBATH, April 1st, in the Newtown Wesleyan Church.
In the Morning, at 11, by the Rev. S. RASONE.
In the Evening, at 7, by the Rev. W. SLATYER.
Select pieces will be sung by the Scholars at both services.
Collections will be made after each service in aid of the Sabbath-school funds.
Sermons will also be preached in all the country chapels of the circuit on the same day, and collections made for the same object.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Branches of this Bank have been opened at MACKAY, Pioneer River, and at TOWNSVILLE, Cleveland Bay, both in the colony of Queensland.
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

NOTICE.—Friday, 30th March, being GOOD FRIDAY, the Board will meet for DISCOUNTS on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at the usual hour.
By order of the Board,
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, 27th March.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at Grafton, Clarence River, for the transaction of general Banking Business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at TOWNSVILLE, Cleveland Bay, in the Colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 20th March, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, for the purpose of hearing Appeals against the Assessment of all Rateable Property in the Municipality, will be held in the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on SATURDAY, the 7th April next. Ratepayers intending to appeal must give notice thereof, in writing, to the undersigned, seven days previous.
By order of the Chairman,
G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Marrickville, 24th March, 1866.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that I, EDWARD BENEDICT WHELAN, of Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, formerly serving under articles of clerkship with the late Daniel Henry Denieby, Esquire, formerly of Sydney aforesaid, solicitor, and lately under articles of assignment with Robert Palmer Abbott, Esquire, of 104, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, solicitor, intend, on the last day of the now next ensuing term, to apply to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this honourable Court.
Dated this 28th day of February, A.D. 1866.
E. B. WHELAN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that I, FREDERICK CURTISS, residing at Balmain, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Mr. James Hart, of Sydney aforesaid, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this Honourable Court, intend to apply, on the last day of the ensuing Term, to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the said Court.
Dated this 27th day of February, A.D. 1866.
FREDERICK CURTISS.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARNETT.—A third and final DIVIDEND of one shilling and twopence in the £ is now payable at the office of Mr. M. J. Peden, Pitt-street North.
MAGNUS J. PEDEN, LAWRENCE BERGIN, } Trustees.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of JAMES CADDY, Storekeeper, Morpeth.—All CLAIMS against this Estate must be sent to the Trustees before the 1st day of April next.
S. THOMPSON, JAMES MOREY, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to leave this colony by the April mail, requests all persons having any claim against him to render their accounts with the least possible delay, in order that they may be forthwith examined and discharged.
THOMAS HOLT.
"The Warren," near Sydney, March 8th, 1866.

No. 66-25. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd March, 1866.
PERMANENT LEVELS OF PARKER-STREET, ANN-STREET, AND JUNCTION LANE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that plans and sections showing the permanent levels of the undermentioned streets as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council are now lying in the office of the City Surveyor, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, for the inspection and information of the public, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the undersigned previous to the final adoption of the said levels, viz.:—
1. PARKER STREET, between Gipps and Hay streets.
2. ANN-STREET, off Riley-street.
3. JUNCTION-LANE, between Hill and Junction streets.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

CAUTION the public against giving MARGARET BUSBRIDGE Credit, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
WILLIAM BUSBRIDGE, Balmain.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.
PRESENT COMMITTEE,
With power to add to their number.

Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.	C. E. R. Murray
G. Wigram Allen	C. S. Mein
Rev. R. Allwood	D. M. Myers
W. Barnett	S. Merhange
E. Blacket	John M'Rae
W. W. Billyard	James Norton
John Binney	H. Parkes, M.L.A.
J. F. Burns, M.L.A.	James Paterson
E. Butler	Rev. J. Pendrill
John Caldwell, M.L.A.	Professor Pell
J. F. Cobb	Rev. W. Purves
A. Cape	J. H. Plunkett
W. B. Dalley	Rev. W. Ridley
N. Emanuel	C. Rolleston
W. Percy Faithful	T. B. Rolin
Rev. Dr. Forrest	J. E. Salomons
James R. Fairfax	Rev. Mr. Scott
S. Gloadall	Professor Smith
J. V. Gorman	Rev. Thomas Smith
John Hay, M.L.A.	Sir A. Stephen, C.J.
Hon. R. M. Isaacs, M.L.A.	W. J. Stephens
H. Kennedy	Rev. G. H. Stanley
J. Kinloch	M. D. Stenhouse
G. A. Lloyd	J. Sutherland, M.L.A.
W. S. Lyster	Hon. E. Deas Thomson, M.L.C.
A. Lyster	
Sir W. Manning, M.L.C.	J. B. Wilson, M.L.A.
A. H. C. Macafee	W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A.
Mr. Judge M'Farland	Alderman Woods.
Rev. John M'Gibbon	

JOHN BINNEY, HUGH KENNEDY, } Hon. Secretaries.
W. B. DALLEY, W. C. WINDEYER, } Hon. Treasurers.

TENDERS are required for the FOUNDATION of a Baptist Chapel, at Newtown. Plan and specification at Mr. BUBB'S, Victoria Foundry, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of SATURDAY, April 21st, for Two Semi-detached Villas, near Potts' Point. Apply, after Tuesday, 3rd April, C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of ADDITIONS to the Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street. Plans may be seen on application to Mr. W. E. KEMP, Architect, Mort's-buildings, to whom tenders may be addressed up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 9th April.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—FRIDAY, the 30th instant, being Good Friday, Bills will be received for discount at this Bank, on THURSDAY, This Day, until the usual hour.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 29th March, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, being Good Friday, this bank will be CLOSED. Bills will be received for discount at the usual hour on THURSDAY.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

No. 66-26. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 29th March, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Town Hall Offices will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd April.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the undersigned will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY. FREDERIC LASSETTER.

OUR STORES will be CLOSED from THURSDAY EVENING until TUESDAY. J. and E. ROW.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The office will be closed To-morrow, GOOD FRIDAY, and on EASTER MONDAY; but will open on Saturday, the 31st instant, for the Receipt of Renewal Premiums only.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

THE Undermentioned BONDING WAREHOUSES will be CLOSED from THIS (Thursday) EVENING till TUESDAY MORNING:—
ALGER'S
ARGYLE
AUSTRALIAN
CAMPBELL'S
GRIFFITH'S
LEIGH'S
LLOYD'S
MACQUARIE.

NOTICE TO WAREHOUSEMEN.—As all Warehouses are to be closed in Melbourne from Thursday night until Tuesday morning, the 3rd April, why should not the governors do the same here? Are we not as hard worked as the Melbourne men? Answer—Yes.

IMPOUNDED at NEWTOWN, on 26th, from Glebe. Bay Mare, ∞ near shoulder, black points.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PARRAMATTA.—GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having occurred in the Town Council, and several of my old friends and supporters having pressed me to come forward to fill it, I beg to solicit your votes in my favour. As an old resident in the town, I am intimately and practically acquainted with its wants. Should you do me the honour of again electing me an alderman, you may fully rely upon my best exertions for your united interests, and my strict punctuality and attention to my duties.
I am, yours faithfully,
JOHN TROTT.
March 22nd.

MR. RICHARD HARPER, Parramatta.
SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the municipality of Parramatta, beg to request that you will consent to be nominated, on THURSDAY next, as a Candidate for the office of ALDERMAN of our Municipal Council; and, should you comply with our request, we promise to use our best efforts to secure your election.
Yours most obediently,

T. W. Bowden, Alderman	W. Byrnes
John Golledge, Alderman	James Simmons
Samuel Burge, Alderman	R. L. Dunn
R. C. Rutter, M.D.	Benjamin Lee
G.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(*Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

London, January 26, 1866.

THE papers last week brought us intelligence of a terrible calamity. The steamship London, which but a few days since had left an English port on its way to Australia, had foundered at sea during a fearful gale, and gone down with two hundred and twenty souls on board. During the last fortnight we had become familiar with tales of shipwreck, but we were utterly unprepared for this. Not since the loss of the Royal Charter, some six years since, have men's minds been so shocked and saddened. Such a catastrophe as this comes home to the feelings of everyone, whether rich or poor, and there were few who could be found to peruse with undimmed eyes or unfaltering lips the touching narrative of the survivors. The very heroism of the unfortunate passengers and crew adds to the poignancy of our regret, for we cannot help thinking that the brave-hearted men and women who bore with such noble fortitude, with such patient resignation, the terrible doom which threatened them, were worthy of a better fate than a death beneath the merciless waves of the Atlantic. It will be many years before the loss of the London fades from the memory of Englishmen. We shall always think of that touching scene in which Captain Martin told the passengers of their impending fate—that there was no hope left. "There was," says the account, "no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where the Rev. Mr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be engulphed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey, others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands endeavouring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected." The tale would be incomplete without some mention of the manner in which Captain Martin stood by his ship to the last, preferring death with the crew and passengers to the chance of escape in one of the ship's boats. When, at the last moment, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle, they shouted to the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers, but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or been five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crowd of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent for ever. Captain Martin, with all his faults, was made of that stuff which has produced us so many heroes, and his last sentence forms his best epitaph. But the one circumstance which renders the loss of the London a memorable one is the fate of the eminent tragedian, G. V. Brooke. Some seventeen or eighteen years ago it was rumoured in London that an actor who had won golden opinions in the provinces was to make his first appearance before a metropolitan audience at the Olympic Theatre. The curiosity of the play-going public was aroused, and on the long-expected night the theatre was crammed in every part. At length the curtain drew up, and before the end of the first act—the play was Othello—the manly and powerful *physique*, handsome countenance, stately gait, easy mastery of picturesque attitudes, and voice at once grand and soft, yet sonorous and pathetic, of Gustavus Vasa—or Vaughan, as he was called—Brooke, awakened the enthusiasm of the spectators, who called and recalled him before the curtain at the end of every act. Never was success more sudden or more complete. All London rang with the name of the new tragedian. His portrait was in every window, and his sayings and doings were reported in every paper. G. V. Brooke was the "great fact" of the day. Crowds nightly besieged the doors of the Olympic, managers offered the new star incredible sums to appear on their boards, while even in foreign countries a desire was expressed to behold the actor whose wonderful embodiment of some of the most splendid creations of our great dramatist had produced such a *furore* among the English playgoing public. The ball of fortune was at the actor's foot. Fame and fortune were in his hands. Men gazed upon him and envied him his success, but, alas! he was but human. The terrible failing which has clouded the life of many a child of genius darkened the brilliant prospects of G. V. Brooke. With his success came rumours of habits which, though they by no means disproved his possession of genius, rendered the future of Mr. Brooke painfully uncertain. The "prince of good fellows," a universal favourite behind the scenes, and as warm in his attachments as he was modest and sure in forming them, he never extended to himself the friendship in which he held all the world besides. He was his own enemy to an extent proportioned to his natural gifts, and he had early begun that career of careless boon-companionship which left him in the prime of his professional accomplishments devoid of those physical qualities which had been amongst his surest passports to public favour. Step by step, he lost many of the chances which his talents had placed within his reach, but in Australia, his good genius smiled once more upon him. He never wearied of relating the story of his Australian triumphs—how he was madly worshipped by the Antipodean playgoers, and how—even when he had tried their patience to the uttermost—they remained faithful to him and found excuses for his wild freaks and excess. Often did he regret the chances which he had thrown away in Australia; but the slavery of the drink-demon was too powerful. So he remained in England, vainly endeavouring to regain the popularity which he had once enjoyed. At last, however, he determined to accept the offers of Australian engagements. He would go to Australia and turn over a new leaf. Poor fellow, his resolve came too late. With dreams of Australian successes, yearning to behold his far-off friends once more, and breathing words of cheer to the sister who accompanied him, he stepped proudly on the deck of the vessel which was to bear him, as he thought, to the land of hope and promise. But it was not to be. There were to be no enthusiastic plaudits for him. Far away from the tinsel and pasteboard of the stage, he found himself one of the terror-stricken men, who—on that fatal night which strewed the English coast with wrecks—were praying with moistened eyes and stricken hearts, for the safety, not of themselves, but of those most dear to them. Then it was that Gustavus Vaughan Brooke displayed the true greatness of his nature. Attired only in a red Crimean shirt and trousers, with no hat on, and barefooted, he went backwards and forwards to the pumps until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he was leaning with grave composure upon one of the half-doors at the companion. His chin was resting upon both hands, and his arms were on the top of the door, which he gently swayed to and fro, while he calmly watched the scene. There he stood, dreaming sorrowfully of the wasted past, of the golden hopes and brilliant aspirations sacrificed at the shrine of Bacchus. One of the passengers who saw him said, "He had worked wonderfully, and, in fact, more bravely than any man on board that ship." To the steward, who made himself known, Mr. Brooke said, "If you succeed in saving yourself, give my farewell to the people of Melbourne." A few moments afterwards, and the actor lay buried below the raging waves of the pitiless ocean.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has succeeded in producing a "sensation." A few days since, one of its staff, believed to be Mr. James Greenwood, being desirous of testing for himself the kind of accommodation provided for the houseless poor of the metropolis, dressed himself as a vagrant, and, as such, passed a night in the "casual" ward of Lambeth Workhouse. As his account of what he beheld there will probably be reproduced in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, I need not further allude to it, except to ask literary readers, in the language of the *Spectator*, whether they could overcome the shrinking of the flesh from contact with all this squalor, either from literary enterprise, or the nobler impulse to bridge over the terrible chasm in our knowledge between the decent and indecent classes. Well may the journalist exclaim, "A more splendid energy if it was due to the first motive, a more audacious courage if to the second, we do not recollect in literary history." Indeed, it is questionable whether Mr. Greenwood himself was aware of the noise and ferment which would be occasioned by the narrative of his adventures. There was no parade of his letters. No startling capitals directed the attention of the reader to them. No advertisement told people of their existence. Yet the first letter had not been twenty-four hours in print before it had been reproduced in every leading paper in the country. The *Times* gave it in full, and the example was duly followed by the other papers. The effect was startling. The whole country rang with the story of "A Night in a Workhouse." At the breakfast table, in the kitchen, the railway carriage, the omnibus, in fact, in every place of public resort, it formed the one prevailing topic of conversation. Boys hawked it about the streets, fashionable booksellers sold genteel shilling copies of it, while the country papers, from the *Little Peddlington Gazette* upwards, reprinted as much as their scanty founts of type would admit of. Of course, the workhouse officials were not a little startled by the unexpected revelations thus made respecting the goings on in their "casual" ward. Stung to the quick by the criticisms of the Press, they declared that the treatment of the casuals on the night described by Mr. Greenwood was an irregularity, but they forgot that it was precisely because it *was* an irregularity that the public were so unanimous in condemning it. Yet both Mr. Greenwood and his opponents have overlooked one grave and important consideration. It is all very well to talk of the treatment which is experienced by the class of paupers known as casuals, but we want to know something more. We want to know why in this country, with all its ever-increasing wealth and prosperity, the tide of permanent pauperism should show no signs of diminution? It is said that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. Certainly, the real extent to which the pauper element is eating its way into our social system is scarcely yet understood here. It was but the other day that four miserable women, or girls, were charged at one of the London police-offices with having passed the night in Hyde Park, where they were found in a destitute condition, and with no homes to go to. Of course, they were "unfortunates" of the lowest class, plying their wretched trade, and when it failed, entering the workhouse, or sleeping, cold and starved, in the open parks. It was stated that St. George's workhouse was half full of women of this class, many of them seriously ill. The parish authorities had doubled their subscription to the Lock Hospital, it was said, but the hospital was overflowing with patients. As a contemporary well observes, "The magistrate's decision illustrated the condition of English law both painfully and ludicrously. Two of the women were committed to prison for a month, on the ground that they were vagrants, and two were remanded. How truly British a conception! No doubt Mr. Knox was quite right. He sits at Marlborough-street not to make laws but to administer them. He had no alternative. But what a condition of affairs is betrayed by these innumerable samples of the lowest London life which are continually cropping up, in various ways, into the atmosphere of polite and comfortable and intensely moral society. We steadfastly refuse to look at the ugly facts of human life at our very doors, simply because they are ugly. Then we send policemen to prowl about our splendid parks, to seize upon the shivering, starving victims of vice, and carry them before a magistrate, who sends them to prison — the most charitable thing he can do for them—on some sham sort of ground; and when their imprisonment is over, they are told to go to a workhouse crowded with their own miserable class. Such is the untouched 'social evil.' The victims, when half dead with misery, are bandied backwards and forwards between workhouses, police courts, and hospitals, till they drop off in their turn, and are buried and forgotten. In the meantime, from ten thousand pulpits is sounded the never-ceasing paean, 'Lord, we thank thee that we are not as other nations; nor even as these outcasts.'" But it is a dark land where the sun does not shine at least once a year, and the scene presented in the workhouses on Christmas Day was one of a nature to make both ratepayers and paupers forget for the nonce that there was such a thing as pauperism. Skilley was nowhere. Gruel was banished for the day. Weak tea was a heresy not to be endured. Good roast beef, jolly plum pudding, and huge slices of bread and cheese formed the staple of pauper fare on that day. Plenty of ale and beer was there too; and, though I am a member of the National Temperance League, I was not so hardhearted as to grudge the poor creatures their annual respite from the dreary routine of pauper eating and drinking. The little ones, too, were not forgotten. For them there were oranges, nuts, raisins, and all sorts of good things. Better still, they were allowed to romp about as they liked, and they *did* keep the game alive. Blind man's buff, forfeits, and other games filled up the time until the unwelcome bell sounded for prayers and bed. But the most touching sight of all was in the infants' wards. There the wee toddling ones for once forgot their little cares, and were crowing with delight at the glories of the Christmas trees. Poor little things! The heart bleeds to think of the miseries many of them have undergone. Many of them were deserted on doorsteps by their unnatural mothers, others have lost their parents by death, the mothers and fathers of others were in prison; in fact, there was not a child, from the infant a few weeks old to the grave-featured little man or woman of seven, who was not the offspring of misfortune or crime. But what had the ratepayers to say to all this? I suspect they were not sorry to bear the little extra expense. Indeed, I did hear of one tradesman—a grocer—who, judging from his antecedents, must have been a relative of the immortal Scrooge. This worthy had been denouncing, in no weak terms, the folly of these "Christmas extravagances," as he termed them; but somehow or another—whether it was the music of the Christmas chimes, or the carol sung by the golden-haired girl next door, I know not, but this I do know—that he sent a large box filled with plums and figs to be distributed among the inmates of the parish workhouse. The gift was hailed with cheers, but when the blundering messenger blurted out the name of the donor, such a shout arose that that worthy himself, who had been listening outside the gate, hastily ran home with a heightened colour and—but I won't swear to the fact—a big tear in each eye. But such things are common enough. We are bad, all of us, very bad, but it has not wholly destroyed the good in our hearts. The mammon-lust of the nineteenth century has not effaced the remaining traces of our Eden life.

But I have not done with Christmas yet. There is no occasion to speak of the tons of solid and liquid cheer which disappeared—according to annual custom—down English throats upon that day, neither is there need to speak of the magnificent ceremonies which attracted thousands of ardent Protestants into the Roman Catholic places of worship. Christmas Day was Christmas Day. It is of Boxing Day that I would speak. It was the holiday par excellence of the people. Business was entirely suspended, except at the fruiterers', the pastrycooks', the tobacconists', and the publicans'. The public-houses drove a roaring trade, more—I fear—than was good for the pockets and health of the working man, but comparatively few cases of drunkenness came under the notice of the magistrates. This was not, however, from any diminution in the amount of drunkenness, but from the enforcement of the instructions given to the constables to arrest only those persons who were guilty of disorderly behaviour, a truly wise regulation, for had the police taken into custody all the inebriates they met on Boxing Day, they would have been puzzled where to stow them. It was at the Theatres, however, that King Labour appeared in most characteristic force. Long before the hour of opening, he had stood patiently before the doors, smoking his pipe, sucking an orange, or chucking a joke at his old woman. Now and then he would wonder where "them ere swells were pushing," but he forbore quarrelling with them. "'Tis all fair on Boxing Day" said he. The opening of the doors was the signal for a scene of noise and confusion which utterly baffled description, and made one marvel why people should delight in participating in it. Of course, at this rate the theatres were soon filled, but the noise and uproar was absolutely intolerable, but the rising of the curtain produced something like order, except in those playhouses where the pantomimes were preceded by dramas. In vain did the actors fiercely strut about the stage, in vain did the ladies cast appealing looks to the galleries; the "gods" were merciless, and the plays proceeded in dumbshow. But how shall I describe the pantomimes, with their gorgeous transformation scenes? Year by year the cost of producing these latter has been rapidly increasing, until the expense of getting up such a one as that at Covent Garden or Drury-lane is equal to a moderate fortune. Where it will end no one can tell, but the pantomimes are becoming more and more of spectacles each year, the fun of the harlequinade falling off in proportion. The splendour of the dresses and appointments, too, are beyond all precedent. But there is a dark side to the picture. Whether we are copying the Parisians, or the Parisians are copying us, it is difficult to decide, but it is certain that the fashion introduced by Miss Adah Isaacs Menken upon the stage has become highly popular, every theatre having females performing male parts, without much regard to concealment of the figure beyond that afforded by "tights" and "fleshings." "Menkenisms" is decidedly in the ascendant. Scarcely less objectionable is the aversion displayed by the ballet-girls to rendering their dresses fireproof. At Sunderland, a young girl, while performing the part of Columbine, was burned to death through her muslin skirts catching fire. The accident was not at all an uncommon one. Its details have been regularly repeated over and over again. The Lord Chamberlain has compelled managers to take certain precautions, but the girls are unmanageable. There is no getting over their innate vanity. As a daily paper remarks, "The objection of the ballet girls to steep their dresses in a chemical preparation as a protection against fire is akin to the wilful tampering of miners with their safety lamps—skirts so treated do not 'set well.'" Yet, if managers were in earnest, the girls would have to give way. If English muslins are spoilt when rendered fireproof, there are various Indian fabrics—one especially made of what is called pineapple fibre—of very light, delicate, and beautiful texture, which when lighted will not flame but merely crumble into dust. These materials are very cheap in India, and it is a wonder they are not introduced in England and Australia.

The law of contrasts which renders England in many respects so unlike Australia is carried even into the routine of social matters. In Australia every inducement is held out to induce people to settle upon the waste lands, but here in England, the difficulty is to keep them from doing so. The poor man's primroses and violets in this country are indeed in danger. Not content with turning Labour out of his house and bidding him begone to the slums of Whitechapel or the New Cut, Capital is now gradually usurping the possession of the common and open spaces around London. What does Lazarus want with green fields and furze-covered heaths, when Dives requires them as sites for the erection of his palatial residences? The weakest must go to the wall, and money, like time, can work wonders. But Lazarus is not utterly without friends. At the Mansion House, two or three days ago, the Lord Mayor presided over a public meeting, held to give expression to the general feeling of the importance of maintaining intact the commons and open spaces still remaining around the metropolis. The meeting was convened at the instance of the Commons' Preservation Society—an association newly formed under influential auspices to assist in preserving the commons and open spaces of the metropolis, and to promote the passing through Parliament of the necessary measures for defining and amending the law in accordance with the resolutions of the committee of the House of Commons on the subject. Amongst the gentlemen present were, John Locke, Esq., M.P.; C. Buxton, Esq., M.P.; Sir T. F. Buxton, M.P.; G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P.; Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P.; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Sir William Fraser, Alderman Rose, J. P. Gassiot, Esq.; Alderman Hale, and Thomas Alcock, Esq.

During the proceedings, Mr. Scott, Chamberlain of London, expressed his opinion that in dealing with the question they should not confine their calculations to 3,000,000 of inhabitants. From some figures which he had put together he found that in 1861 there were 3,222,717 persons living within an area of sixteen miles, taking Charing-cross as a centre-point, which was the circle required by the committee referred to by Mr. Locke. A constant increase of population had been going on within that area during the past half-century. Taking the period between 1801 and 1861, a period of sixty years, he found that there had been as near as possible a regular increase every ten years of 19 6-10 per cent. In fifty years hence, if this increase went on, the population would be within the same period 8,532,000 souls—as many as half the population of Great Britain. It would, in his opinion, be necessary to provide at least for a population extending over a radius of twenty miles. The Commons Preservation Society includes the names of the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, and many others; and from the energy and spirit with which the campaign has been commenced, there is a hope that Epping and Hainhault Forests, together with such commons and open spaces as the builder and railway contractor may have spared, will be preserved for the use and recreation of the working-man and his family.

Industrial Exhibitions continue to be the order of the day, and on the whole they prove to be extremely satisfactory in their results, both as regards attendance and profits. The committee of the late North London Working Classes Exhibition are to hold another exhibition in August next. This promises to be the most important display yet organised. The committee have published an address to the Working Men of Melbourne, in which they state their intention to hold the exhibition in the month of August next, to which working men in all parts of Great Britain and the chief colonies are invited to contribute. This invitation has already been responded to by operatives in many of the manufacturing towns throughout the country, and such an interest is evinced in the matter as to leave no reasonable doubt of its complete success. Under these circumstances they have much pleasure in being able to solicit contributions from the working men of Melbourne towards the proposed industrial display. They state that the operatives in the mother country are alive to the importance of the movement, as a means of gaining for themselves an improved social position, as evident from the fact, that since the North London Exhibition took place, similar undertakings have been successfully carried out at Birmingham, Wakefield, Bristol, Reading, Nottingham, Preston, Glasgow, and other places, and that contributions have already been promised towards the proposed Exhibition in the metropolis. They have reason, therefore, for believing that the same spirit of emulation may exist in other parts of the empire, and that the opportunity now offered will be viewed as a favourable one for recognising, in a practical manner, the truth that, though separated by half the globe, working men are still one people, possessing kindred interests and feelings of mutual friendship, and that they are willing to unite in furthering any movement that may tend to advance their common welfare. "Although," continue they, "at some future period working men in the colonies will no doubt take a prominent part in furnishing International Exhibitions, it is not to be expected that in the present instance, if the matter be taken up, more than a few specimens of workmanship will be sent; but even these will attract considerable notice, and probably lead the commissioners of future exhibitions to afford artisans special facilities for displaying the results of their skill and industry. With respect to the conveyance of goods to London, it may be hoped that a few influential merchants will undertake to relieve you of that expense, or perhaps subscribe towards a fund to defray the cost. No difficulty has yet been experienced in England in obtaining the kindly assistance of the wealthier portion of the community, and we venture to think the same liberal and friendly feeling towards the industrial classes exists in the colonies. Should you accept our offer, and decide upon obtaining contributions from working men for the proposed Industrial Exhibition, to be held at the Agricultural Hall, London, in August, 1866, we shall feel obliged if you will communicate with Messrs. McEwan and Co., who have kindly consented to act on our behalf in this matter." In an article contributed by me to Charles Knight's *Companion to the Almanack* for 1866, I have given the history and results of the principal English Working-class Industrial Exhibitions, and among others, that of the North London Exhibition.

The advance movement in the rate of wages continues in many parts of the country; but in some places, especially among the colliers in the North, a misconception as to the real nature of the causes which have tended to produce this rise has led the workmen into several unwise movements. This is to be regretted, insomuch as it leads employers to devise expedients for dispensing, as far as possible, with manual labour. Of course, machinery always, in the long run, affords employment on a larger scale to the labourer; but there is frequently a kind of transition period following its introduction, during which the position of the labourer is far from encouraging. In Northumberland, the pitmen have endangered the continuance of their present high rate of wages, by compelling their employers to have recourse to labour imported from the north of Scotland and the south of England, where the rate of wages is extremely low. Thus, the consequence of the pitmen's strike is a lowering instead of a rising, of the rate of wages. But this is not all. It is no secret, says one of the Northern papers, that the use of petroleum as a substitute for coal in the generation of steam, is being earnestly advocated. Should the superiority of petroleum over coal be established, the pitmen will have reason to regret that they have idled away their time at the dictation of mischievous men, and have not used their time and opportunity to earn as much money as they might, had they worked a full and fair day's work, instead of foolishly restricting themselves to work but six hours a day. The contest between petroleum and coal is not yet decided; but there has long ago been made out such a *prima facie* case in favour of petroleum that an official investigation by the Government has been undertaken. In the course of this investigation, a number of experiments have been made at Woolwich, the principal operator being Mr. Richardson, a civil engineer, who, besides being a strenuous advocate of the use of petroleum in the capacity of steam fuel, is the inventor of a new description of furnace for the purpose of burning petroleum in marine engines. It is understood that these experiments have lately been concluded; but, as yet, the Government has come to no decision, neither have the public been informed of the results. We are not, however, without information on the subject of petroleum *versus* coal as a generator of steam. The French and American Governments, like our own, both undertook experiments for the purpose of putting the questions in dispute to a practical test. From the experiments of these two foreign Governments, we are made acquainted with some very interesting and important results. The French Government, for instance, found that four pounds and a quarter of crude petroleum raised as much steam in seventeen minutes as nine and a third pounds of coal did in thirty minutes. And from calculations made, it was found that, in sea-going steamers, the adoption of this oil as fuel would save two hundred and fifty per cent. in bulk; and that, where fifty men were employed in tending a boiler heated with coal, ten would be sufficient if the fuel were petroleum. It was also proved that, in the latter case, the fire could be raised to full blast in one minute and a half; and extinguished with like celerity. That is to say, that if a given quantity of coal produced a given amount of steam in a certain time, one-half the quantity of petroleum would produce twice as much steam in about one-half the time. The results arrived at by the American Government were somewhat similar. They found that the steam-generating power of petroleum is more than twice that of anthracite coal; and that, by the use of petroleum, steam could be raised in less than half the time which was necessary when coal was consumed. Now, if these statements respecting the results of these experiments be at all substantially correct, very important consequences may be expected to follow. By the use of oil, instead of coal, it would seem that an engine of one hundred horse power becomes one of a hundred and fifty horse power or more. The gain, therefore, is forty or fifty per cent. Among other advantages of petroleum as a steam generator is the very compact form which it gives to the furnace. It requires comparatively but a small firebox, no iron grate bars, and no ash-pit. Two of its fire boxes, with a water-space between them, can be constructed within the area necessary for one fire-box in a steamer worked by coal. Besides, petroleum, when used as fuel, requires very little air, and, if the supply of air be properly regulated, there is no smoke and no waste. Petroleum, in fact, offers such advantages that it is likely to come into general use as a generator of steam in lieu of coal. There will, no doubt, be opposition to the introduction of the new fuel. We speak not so much of the opposition that will naturally be offered by those who already supply a steam generator; but of the opposition that will rise out of the nature of the new fuel itself. It will be urged that there is danger from the storing of petroleum on board ships. It happens, however, that the oil with which these experiments were made, and which is a sample of what is proposed to be used, is not the explosive and inflammable liquid usually known by the name of petroleum. There is undoubtedly an amount of risk connected with it, but that amount may be estimated when we are told that, as stored in tanks, the petroleum fuel is not to be ignited, even though a red-hot cannon ball went through it. Indeed, so uninflammable is it, that the furnace has to be "warmed" by a more inflammable material, in order to prepare the way for the regular fuel. There is reason, then, to believe that the introduction of petroleum as a generator of steam will actually take place; and should the change take place, the consequences will be very great. They will be felt first in the alterations which the boilers and furnaces of our present steam engines must undergo, in order to adapt them to the new description of fuel, those alterations affecting both the bulk and weight as well as the style of furnace construction. An increased rate of speed for locomotives and steam vessels may thus be calculated upon; and, also, as regards steam vessels, a power to keep the sea for a longer time without going in search of fuel." I have given a rather lengthy quotation, but the importance of the article forms an all-sufficient excuse.

Some years since I purchased on old volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine." It was full of curious matter, not the least so being the notes and comments of Mr. Sylvanus Urban, the worthy editor. "What a good old soul he must have been," thought I, "it must indeed have been a pleasant thing to listen, beneath the shadow of Clerkenwell Gate, to the genial gossip of the kind-hearted editor." And I wondered whether the world would ever produce another Sylvanus Urban. Judge of my surprise then, one fine morning, some few weeks since, to receive a courteous note from Sylvanus Urban, informing me that with the new year he intended commencing a new series of the "Gentleman's Magazine." "In entering on the 136th year of his literary life," said he, "Sylvanus Urban finds himself established in the 'precincts of Whitefriars,' not far from the well-known gateway of St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell, where he first drew breath in the year of grace, 1731. He can look back with pride and satisfaction on his early life, spent in company with Edward Cave and Dr. Johnson; on the maturer years of his alliance with the Nicholses, father and son; and on his more recent sojourn in the Strand, with the Messrs. Parker, during which his antiquarian tastes have been directed more exclusively towards ecclesiastical architecture."

Then came a long programme of his intentions for the future, and of the manner in which he hoped to realise them. Judging from the manner in which the new number of our venerable friend has been received by the public, there is reason for believing that Mr. Sylvanus Urban—or, more properly, Mr. Edward Walford, is likely to find his venture a profitable one.

The parliamentary session, which is to be opened in person by the Queen a few days hence, promises to be an exciting one. The questions relative to Reform and Jamaica will afford opportunities for testing the relative strength of Liberals and Conservatives. The Government have made up their mind to stand or fall by the Reform Bill about to be introduced by them, so that, if defeated, there may be an appeal to the country. It is clear that the members of the Government are disposed more than ever to trust the greater portion of the working classes with political power, and at a recent meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, dwelt strongly on the necessity of so doing. Still more remarkable was the recent reception, by Earl Russell, of a deputation of working men and others from the Reform League. The working men spoke to the Premier in a blunt and downright plain style, the very idea of which would have taken the breath out of an official of the old school. They did not stand shilly-shallying their time away, or idly beating about the bush, but boldly yet respectfully came to the point at once. One of the deputation, a Mr. Odgers, said, "We hope you will not merely introduce a (reform) bill and then allow it to be put on the shelf. We hope it will be introduced with that force and energy that characterised the introduction of the bill of 1832, and that the Government will stand or fall by the result." Another, a stonemason, spoke equally direct. He said, "You know, my lord, as well as any statesman living, that bayonets and coercion never brought the minds of the people into a comfortable condition. Nothing will do but to give the people an interest in the State; and then every man will be a citizen soldier ready at the call of the Government to stand forward and preserve order." In comment upon these speeches, the papers cannot help contrasting the reception of the Reform deputation by Earl Russell, with the reception of a similar deputation some thirty-five years ago by the Duke of Wellington. One of the latter, a stanch reformer, insisting that "something must be done" by the Ministry, added, "If not, we cannot answer for the preservation of the peace." The Duke's retort was significant. "And pray, sir, who asked you to answer for it. We can answer for it ourselves." The deputation were exceedingly wroth, and were silently leaving the room, when the Duke recalled them. "Gentlemen," said he, "You have your heads on your shoulders now—have the goodness to keep them there." And, no doubt, the deputation retreated feeling very uncomfortable about the region of the throat. Things have changed a little since then. Not only did the Premier coolly listen to the language uttered by the speakers, but he even encouraged them to proceed. The consequence was that he heard some more plain speaking. "In workshops," said Mr. Odgers, "we find a number of highly skilled and respectable workmen who treat this question with an amount of despair and indifference which really creates an absolute necessity for us to attend to it. They say they prefer now to give a few pounds for a passage across the Atlantic, and there find a home, where the working man will have the liberty and freedom that are denied him here. We think that is not a healthy state of things for this great country, and we consider that we should not be acting well to them or to ourselves if we did not come forward and respectfully state our opinions on the question, and so prevent the wishes of these men in favour of emigration from being carried out. We consider it is not well for a country that its best artisans should leave its shores for another country, and that, ultimately, some disparagement must arise therefrom." Mr. Connolly also spoke in the same direction. "By going across the Atlantic"—said he—"or to the youngest even of our colonies, we can enjoy the rights of citizenship, and the refusal of that right to us in the mother country, that gave such to all those communities in their infancy, makes us jealous and discontented." The Government are too deeply committed to a reform bill to recede, even if they so desired, and as the chances are in favour of their measure being carried, we may regard the present year as the commencement of a new epoch in the history of labour.

The members of the Sunday League for procuring the opening of the picture galleries on Sundays, having found their efforts checkmated by the want of unanimity amongst the working men of the metropolis have made a move in a new direction. They have commenced a series of what they call "Sunday Evenings for the people." They state that "the Sunday, as a day of rest and leisure, when the thoughts of men are released from the engrossing labour of mere existence, is the time most fitted for the exercise of the reflective faculties; and the winter Sunday evenings would be so employed, if opportunities were afforded, by large numbers of those who at present do not attend places of worship, who would listen to discourses on science and the wonders of the universe, thus producing in their minds a reverence and love of the Deity, and raising up an opposing principle to intemperance and immorality." With the view of carrying out this idea, they commenced a series of lectures, the following being the first list of speakers and subjects:—Professor Huxley, F.R.S., on "The desirableness of improving Natural Knowledge." Sir J. Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., "Religious Progress outside the Christian Pale—among Buddhists, Brahmins, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c." W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., "The Antiquity of Man." W. B. Hodgson, Esq., LL.D., "Many Members, but One Body." James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., "The Early History of the World." J. Baxter Langley, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., "John Milton," with musical illustrations of his works. The movement has the approbation of Sir J. Bowring, Professor Beesly, Sir James Clark, W. B. Carpenter, M.D., Erasmus Darwin, Esq., Charles Dickens, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.; A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P.; Godfrey Lushington, Esq.; Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., &c.; William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; William Shaen, Esq., M.A.; Herbert Spencer, Esq.; Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., &c.; W. B. Hodgson, LL.D.; Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., &c.; Professor A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D., F.R.S.; Frederick Harrison, Esq., M.A.; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., F.R.S.; Professor J. Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Joshua Walmsley; Sir J. G. Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others. This is certainly better than lectures in favour of infidelity on Sunday evenings at the music hall, and there is not much cause for alarm on the part of those who think it will tend to empty our churches and chapels. Never was fear more utterly groundless. The special Sunday services at St. Paul's are attended by thousands of hearers, hundreds being unable to obtain admittance; and every place of worship where the preacher endeavours to make himself understood can boast of a full congregation. If a place of worship be ill attended, no matter whether it belongs to the Church of England or the dissenters, the cause will be found to be lack of earnestness and bad preaching. These form the two worst enemies of religion.

JOHN PLUMMER.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE their Honors, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EQUITY APPEAL.

O'FERRALL AND OTHERS v. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against a decree pronounced by his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, as Primary Judge in Equity, on the 8th of November last.

The suit in which this decree was, was one by the infant children of Rolla O'Ferrall, deceased, for the establishment of his will, for an account, and for a partition of the real estate. There had been an ordinary decree for an account and a reference to the Master, who found that a certain amount ought to be paid into Court by the administrator, Mr. Robert Johnson. On further directions, the Court had ordered an account, with annual rests, of the money in the hands of the administrator, and on subsequent further directions the decree now appealed against was pronounced. By this decree, the property was directed to be leased, certain other orders were given as to the administration of the property, and the administrator was not only deprived of his own costs, but was ordered to pay a portion of the costs of the other side. No moral blame whatever was attributed to him, but it was considered by the Chief Justice that, by yielding to the pressure of the elder children, and advancing more than they were entitled to, he had been the cause of subsequent difficulties which rendered this suit necessary. By the present appeal, the administrator, who had paid over the whole of the money found to be due from him, sought to be relieved from the effect of the Chief Justice's order as to costs, and to have the property sold.

The appellant was represented by Sir William Manning, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Billyard. Mr. Richard Johnson, trustee for one of the plaintiffs, was represented by Mr. Wilkinson, instructed by Mr. Curtis. The plaintiffs, who were here respondents, were represented by Mr Gordon, instructed by Mr. Bradley, and an annuitant (who was also a respondent), was represented by Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Deane and Deane. Some of the parties were resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The Attorney-General was only made a party *pro forma*, there being no known heir-at-law.

Their Honors were unanimous in holding that Mr Johnson should not be required to pay any costs, because the order for payment of costs raised an implication of impropriety which here would be unfounded. The Chief Justice stated, in reference to this point, that he had never meant to convey any accusation against Mr. Johnson of any impropriety, either moral or otherwise. A second reason why their Honors held that Mr. Johnson should not be required to pay costs was that the further account had not been rendered necessary by any default of his. The Court was quite satisfied that he acted throughout with honest intentions and most honourably; he had even debited himself with £100 a-year out of his own pocket as interest on £1000. Upon the other questions arising out of this appeal the Court reserved judgment

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the matter of Charles Britcher's application for a certificate, his Honor delivered judgment as follows:—

This was a compulsory sequestration on the petition of Joseph Davis, a judgment creditor for £308 1s 5d. His action had been commenced 31st July, 1865; an appearance entered 8th August, declaration 9th, and judgment (in default of a plea) signed 18th, and the fi. fa. issued on 22nd August. The rule nisi was granted on 28th August, and made absolute on 5th September last. No notice of objection was filed, but an affidavit of the insolvent was, denying that he owed the petitioner more than £20, and alleging that he did not defend the action because he had intended to sequestrate his estate, and that Joseph Davis was, in fact, his partner, and jointly liable with him. However, the rule was made absolute on the actual consent of counsel for Charles Britcher, given in the Court-room. Various examinations were taken in this matter, and the insolvent, when he applied for a certificate by his counsel, Mr. Blake, it was opposed by Mr. S. C. Brown on objection filed on behalf of the official assignee. Two more witnesses were examined in opposition, on the 13th instant, but his counsel declining, none on behalf of the insolvent was offered, and the arguments then, on both sides, concluded.

Upon a consideration of the evidence and proceedings, I feel it to be my duty to refuse the certificate to Charles Britcher. In my opinion, the 4th objection is fully made out by the evidence, and that he had contracted, on the 6th April, 1865, his further debt of £400 to the Commercial Bank (beyond the £900 in January) fraudulently, and by means of false representations. On the 12th December 1864, he had obtained £400 from Alfred Davis, on a legal mortgage of property, without giving over the deeds; and he pledged those deeds to the Commercial Bank, by deposit, on the 6th April following, undertaking to execute a legal mortgage, and say further assurance of them if required, when he knew he had already conveyed the legal estate to Davis. He also committed a gross fraud on Alfred Davis, who had advanced his £400 on the faith of the mortgage, and of his giving him over the original deeds. He, moreover, fraudulently contracted the debt of £600 with the Commercial Bank, by suppressing conveyances of April, 1864, of the property to trustees, whilst he pledged the deeds in January, 1865. The insolvent, indeed, swears that the bank knew of the trust deed, and that he had told Mr. Antrobus of it in May, 1864. That gentleman contradicts this statement explicitly, and from his testimony, and the probability of the circumstances and the patent misstatements of the insolvent in his evidence, I have no doubt he is perfectly accurate. In addition, when depositing the deeds at the head office he told Mr. Neild nothing about a trust, and said they were ample security.

On the second objection, I consider that the insolvent contracted various proved debts at a time when he had no reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay them. By his affidavit, under the rule 20 in Insolvency, he denies any disposition of any property (within sixty days of his insolvency) save his business as butcher and some carts, &c., to his brother, F. S. Britcher, for £100, and a cow for £5 10s. to another person. His schedule, sworn to on 8th September, showed liabilities at £1907 0s. 7d., increased £94 12s. 10d. (by amendment 12th October), and the estimated assets at £792 7s. 2d., thus leaving a deficiency of near £1300 on debts (except £8 13s. 3d.), all contracted in the year 1865. In his evidence, taken 26th September last, the insolvent

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, in pursuance of notice, moved,—"That this House approves of the plans and book of reference of a proposed extension of the Great Northern Railway from Muswellbrook to Murrurundi, laid before this House on the 27th March, 1866, in accordance with the 9th section of the Government Railways Act 22 Victoria, No. 19.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he had a very few observations to make in reference to this motion—and only with the view to guard himself, as no doubt other honorable members desired to be guarded, from any responsibility in the matter. No doubt, to some extent the responsibility was thrown upon this House, as well as upon the other branch of the Legislature, which belonged properly only to the Executive Government and to the Chief Engineer. It was impossible that this House or any other legislative body could enter into a discussion of these plans, especially on so short a notice. Rather, however, than throw any obstacle in the way of the extension of railways, to which he had always been favourable, he should give his assent to this motion. He supposed that the reason why so short notice had been given was that the prorogation was impending. The plans were only laid upon the table yesterday, and the House was asked to approve them to-day. This was proceeding with a degree of celerity which he thought hon. members were hardly prepared for.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL said that while the Government fully recognised the responsibility of carrying out the extension of railways belonged to the Government and to the Engineer, yet the Railway Act, 22 Vic., No. 19, required that these plans should be laid upon the tables of both branches of the Legislature, and should receive their formal approval. It was a mere form, for it was impossible that this or any Legislature should go into them on so short a notice. It was, however, a matter of great importance that these plans should be returned to the Minister for Works to day, and it had been urged upon him yesterday that if he could do so he should move the adoption of the plans at the time they were laid upon the table.

Mr. WEEKES said it appeared to him that this was one of the Legislative farces which it was desirable to get rid of as soon as possible. At home, where railways were in the hands of private individuals, the Legislature did exercise a positive control over all extensions of railways, and he thought that the Legislature of New South Wales should exercise a similar control; that the Legislature should have an opportunity of examining plans, and, if necessary, of referring proposed extensions to select committees, and of taking scientific evidence. If, however, it was to be a mere matter of form, the sooner the necessity for their approval was removed the better.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. JOHNSON asked the indulgence of the House, to move without notice, that leave of absence be granted to the Hon. R. Towns for the remainder of the session by reason of his absence on urgent private business.

Leave granted.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Municipalities Act Amendment Bill. He would briefly state the reasons which had led to the introduction of this measure. It seemed that difficulties had been experienced in carrying out the Municipalities Act of 1858, by municipalities which had been proclaimed. Some of them arose from the division of the municipalities into wards after proclamation, and the first object of the bill was to provide for those difficulties, and the first clause, provided that the Governor may issue proclamations providing for the election of councillors for such wards and the appointment of returning-officers. The following clauses to the 13th provided for matters of detail to enable this clause to be carried out. The 13th clause declared certain municipalities to be duly constituted in reference to which some doubts might arise. Some municipalities had been declared to have been illegally constituted, but these were omitted from the clause, and there was no attempt to declare these properly constituted to which legal objection had been taken. The bill was almost technical in its nature. Debatable matter had been carefully avoided in the framing of the bill; its only object was to remove disabilities under which some of these municipalities had come to a dead lock, and he hoped that there would be no opposition to it. The bill had passed the other House almost without debate,—at all events without opposition. It was only a temporary measure, and it was to be distinctly understood that one of the first measures introduced by the Government in the next session would be a measure to provide for municipalities in general.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said it was not his intention to offer any opposition to the second reading of this bill; he had always been in favour of the establishment of municipal institutions; he thought they were absolutely necessary to the proper carrying out of responsible government, the only means by which the central Government could be relieved from pressure which prevented any progress, the only means by which the financial position of the colony could be properly maintained—the only proper way of imposing taxes upon property, taking care always that those who were taxed should have a voice in the control of the expenditure. They had ample precedent for such institutions in Victoria and in Tasmania, and he was glad to receive an assurance from his hon. friend that a larger, more extensive measure for the establishment of municipalities would be brought forward at a distant period. He would state here, as he had done formerly, that the Responsible Government, of which he was a member, proposed the Municipalities Act which the Cowper Government took up and passed; it originated with the Parker Government, and this was sufficient to show that he was in favour of the extension of the principle. He was sorry to observe an omission in this bill, for the authorities of the Sydney University and of the Suffragan Colleges had been in communication with the Government on the subject. The University and Colleges were now included in the Municipality of Cook, and were taxed to a large amount without the possibility of their deriving the smallest possible benefit, and they had applied to be exempted from such taxation in any measure that might be introduced. He thought it desirable that every possible encouragement should be given to educational institutions from the highest—as the University—to the primary school; and in the dark days of the colony, as they were sometimes termed, when he was a member of the Government, this principle had been acted on in the first Municipal Act for the city of Sydney. He trusted that his hon. friend would be in a position to give him a pledge that such a provision would be introduced into the larger measure which they were promised, otherwise he should feel it his duty as representing that great institution—as Chancellor of the University—to propose a clause in committee. He was aware that it was not desirable to make unnecessary amendments or to introduce debatable matter, nor did he wish to do anything which would create a discussion in another place when the bill went back; but he thought it only right that the University should be relieved of a heavy charge from which it could not possibly derive any benefit.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he wished no debatable matters had been introduced into this question by the omission of such a proviso as that referred to by his hon. friend, or by the insertion in the bill of a most objectionable clause. He was in favour of municipalities, and would readily accede to a measure to relieve any duly constituted municipalities from any disabilities or clogs which impeded their action. But he objected altogether to the thirteenth clause, which declared a score or more—he had not counted them—of municipalities to be legally constituted. Before the Council was asked to do this, it should be informed what were the difficulties, what the blunders. Without this clause the bill would do all that was required for all legally constituted municipalities, and enable them to work under the Act. He knew the difficulties of some. He knew that there was a question now pending in a court of law as to whether one of these municipalities had been legally constituted; and although there was a proviso that this clause should not affect existing suits, he could not see what operation the proviso would have if they now declared these municipalities to be and to have been legally constituted. He was surprised that the Council should be asked to agree to such a clause; he knew that with respect to two, Kiama and Shellharbour, they were open to the same objection as that of Shoalhaven, which the highest tribunal had declared illegally constituted, because the Government had included in the municipality that which was not asked to be incorporated. Was it fair—was it decent—to ask this Council to agree to such a clause? The bill, it was avowed, was to be a mere temporary measure. A large measure was to be introduced in the next session which was now pending. At all events he objected to be called upon to ratify illegalities which they knew nothing about, and he hoped the Council would show itself too conservative of the public interests to declare legal a score or two of proclamations about which it had no information whatever. He should have no objection to the bill if his hon. friend who had charge of it would consent to strike out this clause, and he thought it would be well to substitute for it such a provision in reference to educational establishments as had been intimated by his hon. friend Mr. Deas Thomson. He was aware that such amendments would render a message to the Assembly necessary, but there would be ample time for this during the present session, and even if not he thought it a better course even to risk the loss of the bill than to admit so obnoxious a principle as that contained in the thirteenth clause.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL was disposed to agree with nearly all that had fallen from the last speaker, and objected to being called on to express an opinion on a question the facts of which were not before them. He objected to this proposition to declare these municipalities legally constituted, and thought, if they took this summary course, they might prejudice the interests of many parties. He contended that the trustees of municipalities who collected tolls should put in repair the roads in their municipality; but such was often not the case, and he alluded to the municipality of Woollahra, where he resided and paid tolls, and yet the roads were in an impassable state, and the money collected was expended in some other manner. He had wished to have seen a more comprehensive measure introduced, and should be glad to hear from the hon. member who represented the Government what was their intention with regard to the objections taken by Mr Deas Thomson and Mr. Johnson.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL replied He was placed in some difficulty in being called on to explain the reasons for the introduction of the thirteenth clause, because he simply looked on this bill as a measure to remedy some doubts in the Municipalities Act of 1858, and which interfered with the working of these institutions. Hon. members must be aware that the heads of the municipalities met some time ago, and made a representation to the Government of the defects contained in the Act. The representation was taken into consideration by the late Government, and in an Act introduced the Government framed a clause similar to this but going to a greater extent, because it comprised in the list some municipalities which were pronounced by the Law Courts to be illegally constituted. With regard to the objection of Mr. Deas Thomson, the matter alluded to had not escaped the attention of the Government, but they felt that this measure was only intended to relieve the disabilities and defects in the existing law, and which impeded the working of these institutions. And it was considered that it would be better to introduce this matter in the more comprehensive measure which the Government were pledged to bring in next session, and which would render municipal institutions more easy and effectual throughout the colony. With regard to the proposed amendment, to eliminate the 13th clause, he hoped the Council would pause before they took this step, because it was almost certain if the bill went back to the Assembly with amendments, that they would lose it altogether.

The motion was put and carried, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be considered in committee to-morrow (Thursday).

GOLD-FIELDS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider this bill in detail.

The several clauses were agreed to without remark.

The CHAIRMAN then left the chair, and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

The report was then adopted, and the third reading fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow.

ST. JOHN'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr DEAS THOMSON moved that the third reading of this bill stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

The motion was put and carried.

The House adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock to 4 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. GARRETT asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the Government to modify the terms of the circular recently addressed to Crown Lands Agents with reference to the selection of forfeited selections, so as to intimate that such selections will be open to re-selection after they have been declared forfeited and before they are advertised for sale by auction, and after they may have been so offered if not sold?"

Mr. WILSON said that the Government had not yet determined upon adopting the course alluded to by the hon. member.

Mr. GARRETT asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Whether any of Mr. Forlonge's rents, including assessments, were reduced under appraisement during the period of the first Martin Government's tenure of office; and, if so, to what amount? 2. Whether the like had been done during the tenure of any other Government; and, if so, what Government, and to what amount? 3. Whether the rents of any of Mr. Forlonge's runs were increased under appraisement during the period of office of the last Cowper Government; and, if so, to what amount?"

Mr WILSON said in answer to the first question, that the assessments of the runs rented by Mr. Forlonge were reduced during the first Martin Administration. The rents had previously amounted to £320, and were reduced to £120, and the appraisements had been made under the previous Administration. During that previous Administration the appraisements of the runs were received and notified; the total rents being reduced from £1056 14s. to £635. During the last Cowper Administration, five runs were appraised and notified, wherein the rent of £245 had been increased to £490.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. How many meetings of the trustees of the Sydney Grammar School were held during the past year? 2. How many trustees attended each meeting? 3. How many meetings were called? 4. Have the accounts in connection with the said institution been audited for the past year; and, if not, for what reason? 5. Who is the present chairman of the trustees? 6. Has any chairman been elected for the present year; and, if not, for what reason? 7. Is there any, and, if any, what system of inspection and examination in force at the said Grammar School?"

Mr. PARKES said he was not yet in a position to answer these inquiries. He had taken the necessary steps to obtain the information, but, up to this moment the authorities of the Grammar School had remained silent.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition from certain gangers on railway works, in reference to reduction of wages, and praying relief. Received.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from 720 merchants and others, praying for the removal of restrictions upon Chinese in migration. Received.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from 130 Chinese residents of the city and colony, praying for the removal of restrictions upon Chinese. Petition received.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from Mrs. Charlotte Rutter, widow of John Yates Rutter, who died on the 22nd February last year, praying for relief. Dr. Rutter was superintendent of the Vaccine Institution, medical superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and medical superintendent of the letter carriers of Sydney, but he did not occupy a position in which he could avail himself of the Superannuation Act, and his widow and family were now in destitute circumstances.

Petition received.

FORMAL MOTIONS.

Mr EAGAR moved,—"1. That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will admit of the undermentioned bills being introduced and passed through all their stages in one day, viz.—The Appropriation Bill, the Public Works Loan Bill. 2. That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will admit of the Public Debt Commissioners Bill being passed through all its remaining stages in one day.

Motion put, and carried on the following division:—

	Ayes, 22.	
Mr. Martin	Mr. Josephson	Mr. Grahame
Parkes	Piddington	Mackay
Eagar	Phelps	Buchanan
Byrnes	Cooper	Garrett
Wilson	Farnell	Oatley
Isaacs	Donnelly	Driver
Mate	Pickering	Tellers.
De Salis	Hart	
	Noes, 7.	
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Morrice	Mr. Lucas
Samuel	Neale	Caldwell
Forster		Tellers.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that the petition presented by him on 26th March, from certain commoners of Pitt Town common, be printed.

Carried.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House,—A return of all the runs, squattages, and public lands, in the different districts of the colony, held by the members, respectively, of both Houses of Parliament, showing the extent of country each individual occupier, either in his own right, or, so far as can be ascertained, is interested in; distinguishing in columns the name of the run, the name of the holder, the number of acres in each run, and the rent per acre per annum, in each case."

Carried.

Mr. COWPER (on behalf of Mr. Joseph), moved, "That the petition presented by him on the 26th March, from ratepayers and other inhabitants of the municipality of Balmain, be printed."

Carried.

RIGHT OF ROAD.

Mr. GARRETT availed himself of the usual privilege to bring under the notice of the Government a case of what he considered peculiar hardship. The facts were briefly these. A number of settlers had taken up Crown land in the valley of the Kangaroo River, and during the last thirty years there had been a track from this valley by which these persons conveyed their produce to the Goulburn market, through Marulan. A portion of this track was through the Cowra estate, which, with others, was granted by the Government years ago in consideration of settlement. [Subsequent to the granting of these estates, a number of persons took up land near the Goulburn road, and they were never prevented, until lately, from going through the estates to the Goulburn Road. The Kangaroo Valley was very fertile, and heavily timbered; and many persons obtained a livelihood by cutting cedar, floating it down the Kangaroo River, which intersected the valley until it reached the foot of the ascent, when they cut it up into planks, and carried it up the ascent preparatory to carrying it into Goulburn. A person named Faviel, who had the contract for constructing a length of railway near Goulburn, required a large quantity of timber, which had to be brought from the Crown lands at the back of the Cowra estate, and the person who now occupied this estate from the proprietor (Mr. Justice Cheeke), a man named Blue, had leased the right of road to Mr. Faviel for £170. There was, consequently, no access to these Crown lands through this estate except for Mr. Faviel or his employés. An old settler, named Bryant, who was one of the first to take up lands in the Kangaroo Valley, had written to him (Mr. Garrett), under date of 22nd March, to complain that this person Blue prevented him from going through the estate to the Goulburn Road and market. This man Bryant had, with his sons, cut several thousand feet of cedar and rafted it down the river to where Mr. Rowland's Goulburn line crossed the Kangaroo, and then made a slide road up to the tableland for conveying his cedar, after having cut it into boards, into Goulburn, through Cowra. The distance from this point to Cowra was seventeen miles, all of Crown lands, with the exception of three small lots purchased by Mr. Justice Cheeke at a Government sale, about threeyearsago. The only road from these lots to Marulan was through Cowra. Bryant's son started with the first load of cedar to go by way of Rowland's surveyed line, which was an old beaten track, and the lessee of Cowra, Mr. Blue, seized Bryant's bullocks, dray, and rations; and two of the bullocks were so badly treated, while being impounded, that they died shortly afterwards. The dray and other property, including yokes and chains, Blue retained, though three months had elapsed since he seized them, and thus Bryant was deprived of the chief means of getting a livelihood. A few days since, Blue also seized a dray, horses and harness, as Bryant's son was returning from Goulburn, and had thus entirely deprived Bryant of the means of supporting himself and ten children. Bryant, in this letter, also stated that Blue had leased the right of road to Mr. Faviel for £170, and thus one man was allowed to monopolise all the timber on the public domain at the back, being seventeen miles long by seven wide. The road through Cowra was the only road from Bryant's selection on the Kangaroo River. Bryant stated further that several persons on the Shoalhaven had sold maize and other produce to Marulan owing to the tyranny of Blue. He (Mr. Garrett) had known the writer of this letter as a man who had been engaged for years in the capacity of a carrier opening up the interior of this country, and he believed that his statements might be relied upon. But he pressed the due consideration of this matter upon the Government on public grounds, because he thought that no man had a right to shut out any resident population from communication with adjacent districts. Mr. Blue was obtaining an income of not less than £170 a year by the course which he now thought proper to pursue in this matter. (No.) He was credibly informed that such was the case. He considered it monstrous that any man should be enabled so to act. In 1859 this line of road to Marulan had been surveyed by Mr. J. Rowland, and from that report it would be seen that Mr. Rowland thought that a vast tract of agricultural land, now lying waste, which would be by that road opened up, would be likely to be eagerly purchased by the public. That officer had also stated it to be his opinion that the connection of Shoalhaven with Argyle, by means of this road, would be of the utmost importance not only to the district contiguous but to the colony in general. The report also stated that there was good land on the line at Brown's Mountain,—where there were "thousands of acres of rich brush and cabbage-tree land, which, from its proximity to navigation, being secured by the opening of this road, would doubtless meet with very ready sale, and command a high price." It was stated that to open this road, and to put it into a thoroughly practicable state, an outlay of £6000 was required; but all he (Mr. Garrett) wanted was that the Government should declare the road open. The only person who opposed this was the proprietor of Cowarra estate. He begged to draw the attention of the Government to the wisdom of opening this road at once. His object in bringing the matter forward was to show the House, if the Government would not take the matter up, that the Legislature ought to interfere. It was for this reason that he begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. WILSON said that the question as to the propriety of opening this road from Shoalhaven to Marulan had not been directly brought under his notice until the day previous. The road in question had been surveyed by Mr. J. Rowland, in 1859, and Mr. Rowland had reported that its opening would entail a very heavy expenditure—not less than £5903 16s., as stated in the summary referred to in the report. This great expense (which would be inevitable if the road was to be made practicable) had, doubtless, been the reason why the road had not been opened by the Colonial Government. During last year Mr. District Surveyor Twynam, in reference to this proposed road through Bombala and Cowarra, &c., under the date of the 2nd of October, 1865, had sent in the following report to the Surveyor-General, which (although rather long) he would read to the House, as it showed the present state of the case referred to. Mr. Edward Twynam said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two letters by Mark Faviell, the contractor for the construction of part of the Great Southern Railway, applying for the opening of the road from Marulan through the Bombala and Cowarra estates, now belonging to Herbert de Castello and J. Blue respectively. In compliance with your Blank Cover, dated the 20th July, 1865, I have investigated this matter, seen the parties interested, inspected the road in question, and have the honor to report. First, the road applied for to be opened is the road from Marulan on the Great Southern Road, passing through Glen Rock, Bombala, and Cowarra, to the confluence of the Kangaroo and Shoalhaven Rivers, and was formerly used for the conveyance of cedar timber, which was obtained in the gullies branching from the valleys of those rivers. This road has been surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Rowland, a tracing from whose plan is herewith transmitted. The precipitous and difficult nature of the valleys of the Kangaroo and Shoalhaven Rivers will prevent the possibility of this road ever becoming a thoroughfare towards the Shoalhaven district; and it would be impossible to form a practicable road for draught, unless at such an immense cost as the probable traffic would not warrant. The track ascending the cliffs from the Kangaroo River was formed by sawyers. It is even now practicable for led horses, and occasionally used, but would not be safe, in its present state, for pack-horses. In many places the ascent is so difficult that steps have been cut in the rock for the purpose of obtaining foothold. Under these conditions the road cannot be considered as of importance as a public thoroughfare. Secondly, There is still a large quantity of fine timber to be obtained in the gullies and ravines which convey the watershed of the two rivers above-mentioned, and to obtain this timber for railway works, it is now sought to open part of this road through the Bombala and Cowarra Estates, the former partially enclosed, and the latter entirely enclosed. There are no natural difficulties presenting obstacles to traffic on this part of the road, and it is a matter of much importance to the contractor to secure thoroughfare, which is now refused by Mr. Blue, the proprietor and occupant of the Cowarra Estate. The Bombala Estate, now belonging to Herbert de Castello, has been enclosed, but the fencing is very much out of repair, and nearly useless to prevent trespass. I think that parts of this property must be considered as enclosures. The Glenrock Estate, now belonging to John Morrice, was likewise formerly enclosed. Thirdly, To open this road, under the Act of Council 4 William IV., No. 11, it would be necessary to provide fencing to prevent trespass through enclosures; and, assuming that the claims of the owners of the Bombala and Glenrock Estates were disallowed, in consequence of the dilapidated and useless nature of the fences, still it would be requisite to erect six miles of fencing through Cowarra, incurring an expenditure of £270, and therefore, for this and the reasons above stated, I submit that it is not expedient to entertain this application. Fourthly, At your suggestion I have endeavoured to effect an arrangement between the parties interested, but without effect, Mr. Blue still refusing to permit thoroughfare under any circumstances. Fifthly, The road being of much importance to Mr. Faviell, he might be inclined to provide fencing through Cowarra, but I have not received any such written offer; should any such proposition be made, before consenting to open the road on such terms, it would be advisable to draw his attention to the possibility of fencing being demanded through Bombala and part of Glenrock. In conclusion, I beg to state that my report on this matter has been delayed at the request of the applicant, who appeared to be desirous of making further proposals to Mr. Blue." (Hear.) It was estimated to the parties that the colony could not be put to the great expense the making of this road would entail. It would take £2750 for fencing only through one estate. The late Secretary for Lands thought the Government would not be justified in making this large expenditure for the individual interests concerned, and he (Mr. Wilson) entirely agreed in that conclusion. The Government were not to blame for the state of matters alluded to. He had introduced a bill some time ago to enable the Government to open roads like that in question, and this bill would be again proposed to Parliament as soon as it met next session. He had no doubt there was a case of hardship involved in this matter as far as timber-cutters were concerned, for he believed there was no finer timber in the world than that in the locality named. Seeing that the Government had a bill prepared, and were ready to bring it in as soon as the Parliament again met, for the removal of obstructions to the making of roads of the same character, it must be seen that they were doing everything that could be required of them.

Mr. DE SALIS thought this promise of legalising and facilitating the opening of roads without the present enormous expense was all that hon. members could ask. He maintained that the road in question was a necessity. There who paid license fees to cut the timber at this place ought to be afforded some access to Goulburn.

Mr. MORRICE said the proposed route for this road was entirely impracticable, and there was and could be no traffic there. [Mr. DE SALIS: There has been traffic there.] Perhaps one horseman in six months going down to Shoalhaven, following a marked track. The timber cutters had to carry the cedar up steps in the rock to get it on the table land; and passengers taking this track must go through Mr. Blue's enclosed cattle yards. It was not to be expected that he would allow them to do this, disturbing the cattle, and probably leaving down the rails. Mr. Faviell had certainly been allowed to go through, but it was on payment of £150. Other persons, no doubt, could make the same arrangement. This was not the only road from the Kangaroo Grounds to Goulburn; and the best road was by the Bong Bong Mountain. There was only a small quantity of cedar down the mountain where the proposed road was to pass, and there was no necessity for such an expenditure. The hon. member took this occasion incidentally to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that white gum was being cut at this place for railway purposes, and that this was about the worst timber that could be used.

Mr. CUMMINGS said it could not be contended that because a private individual had purchased a certain portion of land he should be entitled to cut off communication to all the lands in the locality but his own. There was a large block of the public domain, containing a valuable property, from which the people were shut out. No doubt, under the present law, the Government was bound to fence in those roads before proclaiming them, but they had not always done so, as he knew to his own cost.

Mr. BUCHANAN had repeatedly brought this matter under the notice of the Surveyor-General, but without avail. On going to the Survey Office, about a dozen officials were rung up, most of whom knew nothing about the matter, notwithstanding that he had been there on the same business two or three times previously. At length when they got an inkling on the subject, they promised that the road should be opened without delay. However, the thing was not attended to, and on going there again he found the same depth of ignorance still existing, the process of ringing up officials and of piling up of documents having to be again repeated. A number of settlers in O'Connell Plains were shut out from taking their produce to market, but if this road were proclaimed the way into Bathurst would be shortened six or seven miles. The road had been surveyed, and the Government promised that it should be opened; but, through the non-fulfilment of this promise, the settlers now suffered the greatest inconvenience and distress. Mr. Cummings and himself had given their constituents numerous assurances that the road would shortly be opened; but although they had received promises to this effect from the Surveyor-General, the matter had been persistently neglected.

Mr. GARRETT was obliged to the hon. member for Camden for having confirmed the most material portion of his statement, having reference to Mr. Blue. Land in this neighbourhood was most valuable, but people would not take it up so long as these obstacles to getting to a market existed. He merely asked to have legal obstacles removed, and not that any money should be expended on the road. He hoped that the Government would consider this matter during the recess, and that when the House again met, they would introduce a measure which would be acceptable to hon. members.

The motion that this House do now adjourn was then put and negatived without division.

CAPTURE OF BUSHRANGERS.

Mr. HART desired to ask the Colonial Secretary, without notice, whether he had received any intelligence of the recent capture of bushrangers who had carried on their depredations for some time past?

Mr. PARKES replied that a telegram had been received this afternoon from sergeant Cleany. It was to this effect: Sergeant Cleany and a party of police had pursued a gang of bushrangers from Bourke station on to the Bogan, and came up to them while they were in the act of sticking-up Gordon's public-house, a place situated about forty miles from Obly. A desperate fight ensued between the police and the bushrangers; one bushranger was shot dead, another bushranger was wounded, and the leader of the gang was captured by the police and brought into Obly. The police had sustained no injury. (Hear, hear.)

STATE OF THE COLONY.

Mr. PARKES, as chairman, brought up a progress report from the committee to inquire into the present state of the colony.

PUBLIC DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. EAGAR moved that the bill to make provision for the payment of certain portions of the public debt of New South Wales be read a second time. In making this motion, he said it was perhaps desirable that he should remind the House that this was the first attempt which had been made by means of a bill of this character to provide for the payment of certain portions of our public debt as they fell due. Hon. members would be aware that the public debt of this colony was of two kinds, consisting of that which the House had sanctioned from time to time for the construction of public works, and that which the necessities of the country had obliged the House to make for the purpose of meeting the deficiencies created during the administration of several Governments. He did not now propose by this bill to provide for the payment of those debentures which had been issued for public works; but he proposed to confine the provision to the payment of that portion of the public debt which had to do with our deficiency loans which were of this nature. In the first place there were the Treasury Bills, issued under an Act passed by the Martin Administration in 1864. Under that Act £400,000 Treasury Bills were ordered to meet the deficiency in the revenue for the year 1863 and the previous years to meet the State obligations. The other portion of the deficiency loan consisted of debentures raised last year under the Acts 29 Vic., No 4, and 29 Vic., No. 5. Altogether our deficiency loans amounted to £1,250,000, which would be due within the next nine years by means of Treasury Bills and short-dated debentures, and the Government had thought it desirable to make a trial, whether under a properly-constructed bill, certain sums could not be saved from the revenue year after year, and applied for the purpose of liquidating this part of our debt? That was the object sought to be carried out by this bill. The obligation to provide for the public engagements was as imperative on a State as on an individual. If we showed a determination to pay off our deficiency loan within the term during which that loan matured, it was certain that the British capitalist would have larger confidence in, and regard for, those loans for public works which might be fairly said to be for productive purposes. This bill, which was a novel one, had been carefully drawn by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. [The hon. member here recited the principal provisions of the bill, which will be found *in extenso* in another column.] It was his intention, in committee, to propose to insert in the 6th clause the words "brokers or agents," because it would not do for the Government to go into the open market to buy. If they did the debentures would rise immediately. They must be in a position to employ brokers and agents to go about secretly and privately and buy £1000 here and £1000 there, so that they might get them at the lowest price. He knew that the bill was open to the objection that it did not provide for the entire debt, but that was not contemplated by the Government. A beginning must be made, and nothing could be more appropriate than a provision to deal with that part of our debt which matured in nine years. He hoped the House would cordially support the second reading of the bill, and that they would experience the satisfaction of having it recorded among the statutes of the colony.

Mr. WILSON seconded the motion.

Mr. LUCAS said he found that by the 1st January, 1868, £400,000 would be required to be paid off, whereas this bill only provided for the raising of £200,000 in that time.

Mr. EAGAR: Or any further sum.

Dr. LANG: Would it not be better to provide at once that £400,000 should be paid under this bill? He considered that the Government would be just as much bound to pay under the Loan Acts as they would be under this bill. He could not see any necessity, then, for passing this bill, seeing that the Government was already compelled by the Loan Acts to make certain payments. This bill put them in no different position. If the hon. Treasurer would assure the House that these payments would be made from revenue, and that they would not be provided at the expense of overdrafts at the bank, the thing would be different. But there was no assurance of the kind. He believed that this bill was introduced solely to redeem a pledge given by the hon. Treasurer, and that it was nothing but a sham, seeing that it would place the holders of our debentures in no different position from that in which they now stood. If the hon. gentleman had done with this, as he had with all other important matters, and had allowed it to stand over till next session, he might have had the chance of maturing some comprehensive scheme that would have taken in the whole of the public debt. Had he done this, such a measure would have passed through the House without one dissenting voice. This bill would really place the public creditor in a worse position than at present. It was not required, and the House ought not to pass it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was confusing two matters that were altogether distinct in themselves. The Treasury Bills Act provided that after the expiration of two years these bills might be paid into the Treasury as cash for any payments to be made to the Government, and at the expiration of four years they matured, and would have to be met. The provisions of this bill did not in any way clash with those of the Treasury Bills Act, nor did it interfere with the Deficit Loan Acts. There was a provision in this bill that at a certain date the Treasurer should be called upon to pay one hundred thousand pounds per annum toward the liquidation of the public debt of the colony. Now, the objection of the hon. member supposed that this bill would be, if passed, nothing more than a mere barren declaration, and that the clauses in the Loan Acts would be sufficient of themselves to secure the appropriation and liquidation of the several sums mentioned in those Acts. The peculiarity of this bill was, that now for the first time the Government had adopted the English law and practice in regard to temporary loans. The hon. member thought it was extremely doubtful whether the Treasurer would pay over the amount to the fund when it became due, but here was a bill appointing commissioners to look after the matter, and to remove all discretionary power out of the hands of the Treasurer. Suppose this bill not to be passed, it might happen that in a year's time the Treasurer would be needy and in want of funds, and of course, if left to himself, would make no provision for the coming payment, this new bill would remove that possibility, for the commissioners would demand the money, and provision would have to be made for it on the Estimates, the same as for any other of the amounts secured by Act. Every year he would have to pay a minimum amount of £100,000. [Mr. HART: If he has got it.] There was the mistake that hon. members made. They did not understand that under this bill the certainty of the payments of the £100,000 to the commissioners was as great as the certainty of the payment of the Governor's salary. [Mr. LUCAS: So it is under the Loan Acts.] Yes, but the Treasurer might make the excuse that he had not the money, whereas under this bill the payment was provided for in the same way as the interest on the public debt, or the salary of the Governor. These and other matters secured by Act were assumed to be first charges on the revenue, and it was always presumed that the revenue would be sufficient to meet them. The bill would authorise the commissioners to demand the payment of the sum secured, and in this way the extinction of the debt would be provided for in a shorter period than was contemplated by the Loan Acts. The hon. member for Hartley said that the bill would be likely to injure the rights of the public creditor, but could it act otherwise than as a benefit? If a bill of this description had been passed two or three years ago, it would have given more confidence to the public creditor, and they would not now have had their debentures selling at a discount of 12½ per cent. He would, however, call the attention of hon. members to the provision made by the Imperial Government by Act, for the extinction of public loans. The Act 18 and 19 Victoria, authorising a loan raised for carrying on the Crimean war, contained the very features that were to be found in this bill. It was a clause contained in the Act under which the loan was authorised and provided, that at the close of the war one million annually should be paid out of the revenue to the National Debt Commissioners, until the whole amount of the loan was covered. And the clause expressly declared, that the sums so payable should be part of the current expenditure of the country. Just as it would be in the case of this bill, although the words were not expressly used. Still, the effect would be the same, and the payment as certain as that of any other sum secured by Act as a special appropriation. There were two other Acts passed containing similar provisions. The 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 6. It authorised the raising of a loan of five millions for the Crimean war, and in clause 20 was a similar provision for extinguishing the debt by the payment at the close of the war of £250,000 per annum to the National Debt Commissioners. In the third Act, passed in the same year, 19 and 20 Vic., No. 21, the Parliament was authorised to raise a further sum of £5,000,000, making in all £26,000,000, which was the sum necessary to balance the accounts of the British people in reference to the expenditure of the Crimean war. In each of these Loan Acts it was provided that a gross application of £1,500,000 per annum should be appropriated, and it had been so applied for years past to the liquidation of this debt. He had made a calculation of the amount of the £16,000,000 loan, paid up to the present time. In 1858, when the Act providing for the liquidation of the loan came into operation, £1,000,000 had been paid; and, up to the present time, 1866, £9,000,000 had been paid, leaving £7,000,000 only undischarged. Under the Loan Act 19 Vic., cap. 6, by the application of £250,000 per annum, the sum of £2,250,000 had been already paid off. Under the third Loan Act a similar sum had been paid off and extinguished, and so, out of the gross amount of £26,000,000, there was a total of £13,250,000 already cancelled by the application of this sinking fund, and yet the hon. member for Hartley had had the presumption to say that this bill ought not to be received with acclamation by the members of this House. The indebtedness of this country must be a matter of regret to every person in the land; and if this country appropriated £100,000 per annum towards the cancellation of the debt, he believed the effect would be to raise the value of our securities, and arrest the progress of the downward tendency of our debentures. Their debentures had recently been sold at a discount of 12½ per cent., and only £80,000 worth had been sold at that price. The Oriental Bank was now charging 9 per cent., that being 1 per cent. in excess of the percentage charged by the Bank of England, on our over-draft. He believed that this bill would strengthen the market for the sale of our debentures, and he trusted that hon. members would not be led away by party feeling, but would support the bill. It may be that the bank, if this bill were not passed, would hold its hand after advancing £1,000,000, and refuse to advance any more. If the House went on in a reckless way, without making provision for the payment of the debt, they might expect their debentures to fall to 80, or perhaps below that, and what would hon. members say to that? He thought it was high time for this House to step forward and take some measures for strengthening their public credit in England. In the United States of America they had a large, an enormous, debt of £600,000,000, which had accumulated since 1860. Look at the sacrifices the people of that country were prepared to make to reduce and redeem this enormous funded debt. It had recently been stated, in an article in the *Economist*, that Mr. M'Culloch, the Secretary to the Treasury, intended to ask Congress to continue the taxation to such an extent as would give him £40,000,000 per annum in order to reduce and discharge the public debt. Congress might not consent to that, but he (Mr. Piddington) believed they would continue it to such a point as would enable them to reduce their debt within a reasonable time. In an article in a late number of the *Times*, the writer, alluding to the slow process by which the public debt of England was being reduced, quoted the example set by America in respect to her public debt, as a good trait in her character, as one worthy of imitation by the people of England. There had not been one single year since 1856 when the expenditure of this colony did not exceed the revenue, and hence the present debt of £8,000,000 had been eight years accumulating. He trusted the House would now begin upon a sound—an invaluable—principle for the reduction and extinction of the debt. When they found a country with such enormous resources, and with such excellent credit as England, carrying out the principle which was now proposed to be adopted here, how much more desirable was it to adopt this principle in a colony like this? He felt quite sure unless something of this kind were done, their debentures would go down to 83, if sold at all; but if this bill were passed, he believed they would be selling shortly at 90. His chief objection to the bill was that it did not include the whole of their funded debt. It was confined to what was known as their deficit debt; but if this bill did not pass, what security had the House that any of this deficit loan would be redeemed? A portion of the deficit debt, £300,000, fell due at the beginning of this year, and it was met by renewing it. He believed that the effect of not meeting and paying off this £300,000 had tended materially to injure our credit in London, just as it would damage the credit of a private individual to renew a bill instead of retiring it. He recollected a case when Mr. Weekes was Treasurer, that a small sum of £53,000 fell due, and even that small sum was not paid except as Sheridan paid a bill, by giving another. The object of the present bill was to secure the principle of redemption of their public debt. He believed the bill contained an invaluable principle, and it was the first attempt in the history of the colony to secure payment of £100,000 a year, in order that the public debt might be liquidated. He trusted that those who regarded this question with a party spirit would be very few, for seeing how far the interests of the country were involved in making provision for the extinction of the debt, he could not imagine how the measure could be objected to.

Mr. FORSTER felt bound to convey his acknowledgments to the last speaker for supplying him by anticipation with what he called a narrow line of argument as compared with that honorable member's broad views of the question. Whether he (Mr. Forster) dealt with it in a narrow or wide spirit, he trusted he would avoid such offensive references as those the hon. member had indulged in. One thing, however, was to be said on behalf of the hon. member in this respect—he did not appear to know when he was offensive. He seemed to resemble those animals who em

adopted some years ago, the public creditor would have had more confidence in our payment than he had now. We ought to apply our surplus revenue yearly to the reduction of our national debt, but at the same time he wished to guard himself against giving any sanction to the exploded doctrine of a sinking fund. The great thing was to lay by money when we had it to spare, and apply it to the gradual reduction of our debt. It would, however, be of no use if there was not some guarantee that the money secured by this bill was provided out of revenue and in no other way. He was afraid that under some of the provisions of this bill the money might be raised from borrowed money. It was evident that if there were not surplus revenue the money would have to be provided for out of loans. The only way that he saw was to say that our surplus revenue and nothing mare should be set aside annually. They had now equally as binding provisions for repayment of loans, and yet how had these been attended to? They had resulted in the borrowing of money to meet claims falling due. It was said that this year there was to be a surplus revenue, but he had great fear for it, because already many hands had been raised against it. They ought to guard it carefully and jealously. He wished that the bill had gone more into details; and he was afraid in the face of the large opposition, there was no opportunity for carrying the bill through this year. Having obtained a certain sanction for the principles of the bill, he thought the Government would act wisely in withdrawing it, so that in the recess they might have an opportunity of carefully considering and maturing a measure for this purpose.

Mr. MARTIN said he felt inclined to adopt the recommendation of the hon. member for Central Cumberland, although he could not agree with all that hon. gentleman's arguments, for if they were only to lay aside their surplus revenue he was afraid there would never be such a thing as a surplus to lay aside. Unless a certain fixed sum were annually set apart to be paid over, no good result would ever follow However, as there appeared to be a very strong opposition, either to the details of the bill, or the bill itself, or for some other cause, he should move "That the chairman do leave the chair."

Mr. PIDDINGTON defended the bill, and considered that the hon. member for Central Cumberland must be most Utopian in his ideas, if he fancied that he would ever see the time when this country would cease to be a borrower. [Mr. HAY: But I expect to see it make provision for paying its debts.] And yet the hon. gentleman raised objections to this bill which proposed to do this. [Mr. BROWN: Yes, out of borrowed money.] No more than the Governor's salary, or the interest on our debt was paid out of borrowed money. There was no doubt but that the best principle in this bill was its indication of the intention of the Government to set apart a certain minimum amount annually for the repayment of their public obligations. The hon. member contrasted the practice of the Government of this colony and that of England in regard to the public works; and he maintained that while the practice of carrying out public works by the Government continued, so long should they be compelled to borrow, and hence the desirability of making provision for the extinction of the debt.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he had heard the motion made with very great regret, for he believed the bill was not calculated to do any harm, and it might, he thought, do some good. He sincerely hoped that the hon. member at the head of the Government would give the bill one more chance, and see whether it could not be put into a harmless shape.

Mr. CUMMINGS condemned the principle included in the bill now sought to be discharged, of taking the Government out of the hands of the Executive Council.

Dr. LANG thought there was no analogy between this colony and the mother country in the matter of borrowing.

Mr. GARRETT said the hon. member would not be in order in discussing that subject now. The question was that he (the Chairman) leave the chair.

Dr. LANG said it appeared to him that in this bill there was the same fallacy as there was in the sinking fund, which he (Dr. Lang) had always regarded as a great mistake in politics. He thought it was important first to get a surplus before they sought to dispose of it. Under present circumstances he thought the appointment of commissioners would only increase the burdens of the State. He was very glad that the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had consented to withdraw the bill.

The motion was then put and carried, and the House resumed.

SUPPLY.

On motion of Mr. EAGAR, resolutions 5 and 6 were agreed to, and resolutions 167 and 197 were read a second time and also agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR EDUCATION.

On the reading of the Order of the Day for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. CALDWELL (on contingent notice) moved, as an amendment,—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause the vote of money for the support of Denominational schools to be appropriated to each denomination according to the latest published census." The hon. member had no desire to impede public business, but in bringing forward this motion, was only desirous of rectifying an injustice which the House, on a recent occasion, appeared to admit had taken place in the distribution of the vote for Denominational education. The mode adopted by the Board for years past had been to divide the funds according to the census of 1851, and consequently a great injustice was done to those denominations that had been progressing. By returns made this session it appeared that the Church of England, during the last five years, had received £2027, and the Church of Rome £1209 more than they were entitled to according to the census of 1861; whilst the Presbyterians had during the same period received £1145, and the Wesleyans £2091 less than they were entitled to by that census. He believed the House never intended that the division of the funds should be only according to the census of 1851, but that it should be according to the latest census published in the colony. It might be said that if the arrangement was now changed, some inconvenience would arise in consequence of funds being withdrawn after arrangements had been made for establishing new schools, but this was no argument why justice should not be done, and besides these new demands might be met by the increased grant that had been voted. The Wesleyans and Presbyterians had also additional demands for new schools, and some of these for years past they had been unable to meet. He believed the Board had resolved to divide the funds according to the latest census, in consequence of which the Wesleyans and Presbyterians took steps for the establishment of fresh schools, when by the interference of the late Colonial Secretary these arrangements were stopped, and the distribution according to the census of 1851 again resorted to. On this account, children for whose education provision had been made, were now receiving no education at all. The hon. member expressed his regret that so much of the votes for Denominational education were spent in populous localities whilst sparsely-peopled districts of the interior had little or no assistance.

Mr. MARTIN said the resolution had a great appearance of fairness on the face of it, but it related to a matter that required more extended inquiry than he believed hon. members were now disposed to give. It was impossible to say what its effect would be without more satisfactory information, which he did not possess at this moment. Certain schools belonging to the two largest denominations mentioned might have to be shut up if this resolution were passed, and it might be thought that without a redistribution of the funds the larger amount voted this year would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Wesleyans and Presbyterians. This important question, and others connected with education, must be disposed of next session, and the present time seemed very inopportune to discuss it. Without taking exception to any of the statements of the hon. mover, he must say he did not think we possessed the necessary information at present to deal with a question of this character, and he hoped it would be withdrawn, otherwise the Government would feel it their duty to vote against it.

Dr. LANG did not think any of the evils anticipated by the hon. and learned member from the passing of this resolution were likely to arise, as if the Presbyterians and Wesleyans had their quota according to the census of 1861, the additional amount that had been voted would still leave the other denominations with a larger amount than they had before received. He did not, however, attach much importance to the question at the present moment, as a discussion of the general question was to take place next session. There could be no satisfaction whilst we had two antagonistic Boards in existence.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not think the hon. mover could show that either of the denominations mentioned had suffered by not being able to carry on schools through the distribution of the funds according to the census of 1851. His impression was that they not only had not required the whole amount they now claimed, but that for several years past they had not expended the amount they were entitled to under the existing distribution. He was prepared to admit the abstract justice of the claim, but seeing that the question of education was next session to be dealt with generally, it seemed inexpedient to revolutionise the whole system during the next three months.

Mr. CUNNEEN said if he thought a general measure of education could be expected next session he might be of the same opinion as the hon. member at the head of the Government, but he could not forget that for the last seven years there had been a failure to settle this question. He did not see that any inconvenience would arise from passing the resolution. It was not a question of amount merely, but a principle was involved. All denominations desired to be treated on an equality, and not degraded by an unjust distinction being made. We had no right to give members of one communion a greater amount for religious education than we gave to members of other bodies; but if we added them at all, the money should be divided proportionately according to numbers amongst the whole. He had great pleasure in voting for the amendment of the hon. member for East Sydney.

Mr. GARRETT said that the money granted to the Presbyterian and Wesleyan schools had been expended, and the proportion unexpended was that given to the two bodies who received more than they ought. The same unfair basis of distribution was adopted in the allotment of the money arising from the Church and School lands. He maintained that so long as we patronised religious denominations, we ought to do it as fairly as we could; but the two great denominations were already patronised by the State to a greater extent than others. There were Protestant and Roman Catholic orphan schools supported by the State, but we did not find that there were Presbyterian and Wesleyan orphan schools receiving such aid. There might be some practical difficulty with regard to the distribution of the old vote, but the arguments used against the old arrangement did not apply to the money not yet expended.

Mr. DONNELLY thought every denomination should receive a proportionate amount; but then the census had been taken five years ago, and the members of the different denominations having varied since then, the passing of this resolution would not secure justice being done. As the Government had promised to introduce a comprehensive and elaborate measure next session, it would be better to let the matter stand over.

Mr. BUCHANAN hoped that next session the Government would introduce a measure for the purpose of abolishing both Boards, and of establishing a comprehensive system of education throughout the country. He quite concurred in the amendment, and hoped that the money last voted would be appropriated for the purpose of paying those arrears of which the Presbyterians and Wesleyans had been defrauded. He hoped that the hon. member (Mr. Caldwell) would have no objection to the addition of the words "Free Church of England" at the end of the amendment.

Mr. HANNELL. It will be no use, because there is no such denomination mentioned in the last census.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the numbers could easily be ascertained from the dignitaries of the Free Church of England. They had as just a claim as any other denomination. Perhaps Mr. Caldwell would have no objection to add the words.

Mr. CALDWELL had no objection whatever to the amendment of the hon. member, but he thought that there would be a difficulty in carrying it out. He would also state that the whole of the vote for salaries had been expended by the Wesleyans and Presbyterians; but the amount for school furniture not being immediately required, had not yet been expended. If twice the amount had been placed at the disposal of these denominations, it could have been advantageously expended.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was then put and negatived on the following division.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Martin	Mr Brown	Mr. Macleay
Fagan	De Salis	Cummings
Parkes	Egan	Phelps
Wilson	Mate	Donnelly
Isaacs	Cowper	Gordon (Tellers.)
Macpherson		

Noes, 17.

Mr. Cunneen	Mr. Grahame	Mr. Caldwell
Hannell	Driver	Joseph
Forster	Farnell	Lucas
Buchanan	Pemell	Neale
Garrett	Oatley	Hurley (Tellers.)
Josephson	Lang	

On the question for the insertion of the words being put,

Mr. BUCHANAN moved that the words "Free Church of England, according to its present population," be added to the motion.

Mr. FORSTER seconded the amendment, which was put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Pemell	Mr. Cunneen	Mr. Garrett
Grahame	Josephson	Forster
Dr. Lang	Caldwell	Neale
Mr. Lucas	Driver	Buchanan (Tellers.)
Hurley	Hannell	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Martin	Mr. De Salis	Mr. Donnelly
Wilson	Brown	Macpherson
Fagan	Cummings	Mate
Isaacs	Cooper	Farnell
Parkes	Macleay	Joseph (Tellers.)
Phelps	Oatley	Gordon
Egan	Piddington	

The question was then put that the words proposed to be added be so added, and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Driver	Mr. Caldwell	Mr. Hurley
Dr. Lang	Cunneen	Forster
Mr. Farnell	Oatley	Grahame
Pemell	Donnelly	Joseph (Tellers.)
Lucas	Neale	Buchanan
Hannell	Garrett	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. De Salis	Mr. Macpherson
Martin	Donnelly	Cooper
Fagan	Brown	Egan
Isaacs	Mate	Phelps
Wilson	Macleay	Piddington (Tellers.)
Byrnes	Cummings	Gordon

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

A resolution was agreed to, granting £1,169,660 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty for 1866.

A resolution was agreed to, granting £107,060, to meet the supply granted for 1865 and previous years.

A resolution was agreed to, granting £758,000, to meet the supply granted during the present session—the sum to be raised by the sale of debentures.

The resolutions were reported to the House and received and read a second time, and agreed to.

The order of the day for the resumption of Committee of Ways and Means, and for the resumption of Committee of Supply, were discharged from the paper.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation Bill was introduced, and passed through all its stages. In committee, Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the sum of £505 11s. 1d. as compensation for loss of office to Mr. W. W. Billyard, but the motion was negatived on a division of 15 to 13.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. EAGAR moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable the Government to raise a loan for certain public works.

The bill was brought in, was read a first and second time, and was committed.

On clause 1—authorising a loan of £758,000 for certain public works—being moved,

Mr. LUCAS moved the omission of the item of £20,000 for relaying the line between Sydney and Parramatta. He said that even if the line required relaying, which, he contended it did not, the work ought to be done out of revenue, and not by loan. It was one thing to construct the railways by loan and another thing to repair them by loan, because if the repairs were to be done by loan the account would never be closed, and they would never really know how the account stood, and how the line paid. Extensive repairs would soon be required to be made in the station-houses, sheds, platforms, &c., and if this vote were now carried it would form a precedent, and all the works shortly required would be executed by loan. They ought then carefully to stand by the principle of only constructing by loan in the first instance, and then of afterwards keeping everything properly in repair out of current revenue. The hon. member proceeded to point out that a variety of repairs would shortly be required in the different lines of railway, and he contended that all repairs should be defrayed out of the current revenue of the country. For the reasons which he had advanced he should press his amendment.

Mr. BYRNES said the arguments of his hon. friend were exceedingly wide of the mark. There was not the slightest analogy between ordinary repairs and the work for which it was expected this £20,000 would be voted. All the repairs hitherto had been paid for out of revenue. The difficulty of keeping the line between Sydney and Parramatta in decent repair was very great indeed, and no wonder, considering that the rails used were condemned in England as being unfit for use. A number of men had been constantly employed in repairing the line, in order that the lives of her Majesty's subjects might not be jeopardised while travelling over it. The line was laid to last at least thirty years, but after ten or eleven years' use it was completely worn out. In several places the rails were completely worn through, and they had in several places been removed and replaced by the Government heavy rails. He hoped the committee would see the propriety of retaining the vote in its present shape.

Mr. MACPHERSON condemned the practice of repairing the railway works with borrowed money.

Mr. COWPER did not believe that the expenditure of this money was required. By increasing the railway fares as proposed when the hon. gentleman opposite took office, he would raise the revenue from £17,000 to £20,000 a year, and then he would be able to pay this out of ordinary revenue, if the expenditure were really required.

Mr. MARTIN said if this part of the line had been properly constructed at first there would have been no necessity for this expenditure now. It was not repairing the line that was required, but a re-making of it. It would be doing for the first time what had never been done. He did not believe there was in the whole universe a worse line than that between Sydney and Parramatta, and yet it had cost about £50,000 per mile. If this money were required for repairs simply, the hon. gentleman opposite would have been perfectly justified in moving his motion to have the money paid out of revenue; but it was not required for repairs, but for construction.

Mr. PIDDINGTON spoke in favour of having the work done by loan.

On the question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause, the committee divided with the following result, Ayes, 20; Noes, 10.

The amendment was consequently negatived.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said there was one item to which some exception might be taken, namely, £1090 for the extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street (including ornamental railing) to be afterwards refunded from the sale of land.

Mr. WILSON explained that the estimate had been voted on the understanding that a loan should be obtained for this work until the land was sold, when it would be repaid from the proceeds.

The clause was agreed to, and the remaining clauses passed without discussion.

The House resumed,—the report of the committee adopted, the bill read a third time, passed, and it was ordered that it be transmitted for the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

At half-past 11, the House adjourned till 3 o'clock, tomorrow (Thursday).

—TOBACCO GROWING AT INVERELL.—A correspondent of the *Armidale Express* says:—I have often heard some of our farmers wondering whether tobacco could be grown at Inverell or not; whether our soil is adapted to its successful production or otherwise. Those who feel any interest in the matter, and I think it is of moment to all, should visit the farm of Mr. M'Lennan, about a mile up the river, and they will there find it proved beyond gainsaying that, to all outward appearance at least, our soil will produce the witching weed in perfection. Mr. M'Lennan had a little seed given him, which he sowed merely as an experiment. It came up well, and he transplanted the young plants in due course. These have thriven beyond all expectation, and at the present time have a most flourishing appearance, notwithstanding the drought and that they are placed on the top of a stony ridge, which must be rather unfavourable than otherwise to their full development. Several members who have experimented on the leaf pronounce it excellent, and so entirely wanting that pungent, disagreeable flavour so characteristic of colonial tobacco.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Urara (s.), 250 tons, Captain Merrett, from Grafton 26th instant. Passengers—Miss Scott, and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 335 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Clary, Messrs. Chapman, Harding, Cummet, Carroll, Whitfield, and 24 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Sawell, from Melbourne, via Warrnambool and Port Fairy. Passengers from latter port—Mr. Dawson and Misses Dawson (4). James Thorne, agent.

Active, schooner, 120 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Warrnambool 18th instant. Captain, agent.

Sebah Jehan, ship, 600 tons, Captain Polstone, from Wallaroo 12th instant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Rangatira (s.), 500 tons, Captain Harley, from Gladstone and Northern Ports 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Miss Bevenstack, Messrs. Airlet, Noel, Brown, Judge Innes, Captain Towns, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Telegraph (s.), 600 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Brisbane 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Crates and infant, Messrs. C. Innes, Armstrong, Crownston, Thompson, and Hunter. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Eliza, schooner, 34 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 26th instant. Passenger—Mr. A. Violet.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Madden, Judge Francis, Messrs. Parkes, Joseph, Campbell, Young, Solomon, Balliere, White, Scott, Welsh, Sandy, Cameron, Schoupp, Thompson, Lascelles, and 44 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 28.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Alice, for Tahiti; City of Aberdeen, for Shanghai; Egeria, Amaranth, for Petropaulovski; Vistula, for Port Napier; Alexandina, for Java; Rangoon, for Singapore; Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 28.

Lady Bowen (s.), 600 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Charles Smith, Miss Clark, Messrs. A. F. Verplough, A. Cubitt, J. Smith, Hoffmann, J. Bynill, E. Bynill, F. G. Petty, and 7 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 28.

Gosford Packet, from Shoalhaven, with 20 tons potatoes, 50 bushels maize; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 36 bags barley, 9 bags onions, 22 sides bacon, 63 kegs butter; Challenge, from Jervis Bay, with 64 logs timber, 1600 feet timber; Christopher George, Little Pet, Lurline, from Wollongong, with 310 tons coal; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 200 tons coal; Ida, from Shoalhaven, with 30 tons potatoes, 14 pigs; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 14 bales wool, 150 trusses hay, 50 boxes soap, 120 sheep, 30 calves, 3 casks tallow, 23 pigs, 13 bags barley, 3 kegs tobacco, 6 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 97 cheeses.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 28.

Flying Fish, for Macleay River; Gorilla, for Manning River; Gosford Packet, for Brisbane Water; Corakki, for Jervis Bay; Christopher George, Lurline, for Wollongong; Little Pet, Fanny, for Newcastle; Falcon, for Morpeth; Woniora (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 28.

Murray, from the Grey River: 8 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, 250 hides, 2 packages sand. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Sebah Jehan, from Wallaroo: 340 tons copper ore, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Victor, from Warrnambool: 170 tons potatoes, Order.

Blackbird (s.), from Warrnambool: 5000 bags potatoes, Order.

Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 46 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 94 hides, J. Alger.

Rangatira (s.), from Cleveland Bay: 52 oz. 15 dwts. 18 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 4 hogsheads tallow, 28 hides, 2 bundles skins, Order. From Gladstone: 66 bales wool, W. W. Billyard; 13 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, Allan, Street, and Norton; 20 bales wool, Curd, Patterson, and Co.; 3 casks tallow, 18 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 cask tallow, Mulholland; 1 cask tallow, 38 hides, 1 bundle skins, T. S. Mort; 3175 oz. 4 dwts. 12 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank. From Bowen: 12 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 31 bales wool, Pritzler, Ogg, and Co.; 17 bales wool, 2 bales skins, Mort and Co.; 1 case birds, H. Marks; 2 cases specimens, J. S. Palmer.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 2 cases, Levick and Co.; 5 packages, M'Arthur; 140 cases fruit, James; 4 cases iron, Hutchings; 97 hogsheads beer, Marwood and Co.; 1 cask, Biddle, Brothers; 3 mill stones, Ebsworth; 17 bundles bags, Wright; 6 cases, Maddock; 1 package, Warren; 1 bale, Hannell; 2 bales, Bullock; 104 bars iron, 100 cases kerosene, Lassetter; 1 cask ale, Massie; 1 case, Gibbs and Co.; 60 cases fruit, Woodward; 40 cases fruit, Pope; 1 case, Newton, Brother; 3 cases, Woolnough; 200 bags rice, Watkins and Leigh; 21 boiler plates, 1 keg rivets, Ward and Co.; 10 bags seed, Law, Somerville, and Co.; 4 packages hows, Bull; 14 packages ditto, Moss; 2 bags wheat, Maloney; 2 cases, O'Neill; 1 box, Fitzgibbon; 30 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 7 boxes gold (£20,000), Union Bank; 1 parcel, Reading and Co.; 1 parcel, Sands; 1 parcel, Frank, Brothers; 1 parcel, Richards; 1 parcel, Peacocque; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 1 parcel, Travers; 1 parcel, Hassett; 1 parcel, Meare; 1 parcel, Burnett; 1 parcel, Roper; 1 parcel, Stubbs; 1 parcel, Maddock; 1 parcel, Price; 6 cases tobacco, 1 case cigars, 10 cases arrowroot, Order.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 25 kegs nails, 52 packages metal, 16 packages, S. A. Joseph; 2 cases tweeds, 1 case, C. J. Muller; 50,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 20 casks butter, H. Clarke; 2 casks, J. R. Carter; 7 bags seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 2 cases, G. Thorne; 1 case, W. Maddock; 7 bags oysters, Baxter; 2 packages printing materials, A. Cubitt; 10 cases, J. Sands; 12 bags oysters, Sainty; 23 cases fruit, 17 cases cheese, T. Lawless; 4 packages, R. Instone; 1 barrel plaster paris, W. Patten; 22 bags oysters, F. James; 3 cases, Burt and Co.; 1 package, Carter; 36 bags oysters, Emerson; 15,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 357 bags maize, 10 bags barley, W. Wright; 136 bags maize, 18 bags barley, Foreman; 165 bags maize, C. E. Bond; 339 bags maize, J. Walker; 22 bags oysters, G. Clarke.

Cawarra (s.), for Moreton Bay: 30 boxes tea, 3 barrels coffee, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 12 packages tobacco, Molison and Black; 1 package tobacco, S. Bennett and Co.; 1 case firearms, F. Lassetter; 60 casks cement, 60 drain pipes, 2 cases, R. Wynne; 1 case books, W. Maddock; 100 bags 200 lb. bags flour, 5 cases drugs, 2 cases cigars, 1 package tobacco, 20 packages, J. Powell; 120 baskets fruit, R. J. Hardy; 200 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 45 barrels herrings, G. Thorne; 3 packages boots, J. Vickery; 12 bags sugar, 3 packages, S. Bennett and Co.; 100 packages tea, J. Fraser and Co.; 18 casks salt, J. Alger; 8 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 23 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 2 packages leather, T. and W. Eady; 15 bags flour, 3 packages, J. D. M'Leah; 20 boxes soap, J. Hughes; 6 casks biscuit, Hartle and Mitchell; 1 case, Royal Hotel Co.; 800 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 10 bags maize, Scotland and Cornelious; 1 case, Abrahams; 2 trunks boots, J. M. Illidge; 21 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 2 packages, Kerp and Parnas; 1 case, Myerfeld and Co.; 1 package, Sweetman; 1 case, J. Simmons; 4 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, J. Robin and Co.; 6 bars iron, 1 case, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 boxes candles, 9 bags onions, 6 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 1 package, R. Towne and Co.; 30 cases fruit, P. James; 6 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 65 bags maize, 40 bags bran, 20 cases fruit, 5 packages, J. Cameron; 1 case, Sandon; 2 bags malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 horse, Roxburgh; 52 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 1 package, C. B. Bond; 9 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 20 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 80 bales hay, 60 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 83 bags potatoes, 31 bags onions, 10 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR BRAIDWOOD.—By the Samuel, this day, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND.—by the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Granite City, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Leichhardt, this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.—By the Native Lass this day, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE SOUCHAYS.

It is hereby notified, that the chartered steamship SOUCHAYS will be dispatched from BRISBANE on the 6th April next, for Batavia, taking mails for Port Denison, Somerset, Coepang, Batavia, and intermediate places.

Mails for the above places will be closed at this office at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, for dispatch to Brisbane per steamer. An additional Mail will, however, be made up should a steamer be leaving on a later date than the 31st instant, and in time to reach Brisbane on the 6th April.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 27th March.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 28.—Leichhardt (s.), 273 tons, Captain Moppett, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane.

COLLISION AT NEWCASTLE.—On the 27th instant, as the You Yangs (s.) was going up the Coal Channel, she came into collision with the barque Eli Whitney, which vessel was just leaving the wharf in tow of the steam tug Prince Alfred. Both vessels received a considerable amount of damage.

The Kembla (s.) brings the following cargo:—50 bags bark, 4 bales wool, 50 bags oysters, and sundries.

The Urara (s.) left Grafton on the 26th instant at 5.40 a.m. Crossed the bar at 5 p.m., and arrived at the Company's Wharf, Sydney, on the 28th at 1.30 p.m. Had light east and north-east winds to Port Stephens, from thence strong southerly gales with heavy sea and heavy rain. Passed the Susannah Cuthbert in the river on Monday afternoon, and the Ballina on Tuesday at 6.30 abreast of Seal Rock Point. The Urara brings the following cargo:—1750 bags maize, 21 casks beef, 1 case cheese, 3 casks tallow, 173 hides, 5 cases eggs, 2 horses, 28 oz. gold, and sundries.

The Blackbird (s.), cleared Port Phillip Heads at 9 p.m. on the 22nd instant; arrived at Warrnambool at 11 a.m. on the 23rd; left again at 9 a.m. on the 24th; called at Port Fairy, and entered Sydney Heads at 5.30 p.m. on the 26th. Spoke the Schooiboy off Twofold Bay, from Melbourne, bound to Brisbane.

ANCHORAGE.—CHAIR OAR RACE.—A match between Conners and Donnelly, and M'Clear and Booker, for £50 a-side, has been made good at Messrs. M'Grath and Punch's, City Wine Vaults. The race to come off on the 14th of April, over the usual course on the Parramatta River.

The Telegraph (s.) crossed the Brisbane bar on Tuesday at 7.30 a.m.; passed through the South Passage and rounded Point Lookout at 9.30 a.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape at 1.30 a.m. on Wednesday; rounded the Seal Rocks at 9.30 a.m.; and entered Sydney Heads same day at 6.15 p.m., arriving at Company's Wharf at 7 p.m.—making the passage from wharf to wharf in thirty-seven hours. She averaged thirteen knots an hour from Point Look-out to the Seal Rocks. Experienced light south-east winds and fine weather to the Seal Rocks, thence to Sydney strong southerly winds, rainy weather, and head sea. Passed steamer CAWARRA on Wednesday at 9 a.m., six miles north of Seal Rocks.

The cargo of the Ellen consists of 7 tons bark, 18 bags barley, 10 kegs butter, 50 cheeses, 1 bale wool, 150 sheepskins, and sundries.

The Rangatira (s.) left Cleveland Bay on Monday, March 19th, at 7 p.m., and arrived at Bowen on Tuesday, the 20th; left again on Wednesday, the 21st, and arrived at Gladstone on Friday; left on Sunday, and arrived at Sydney, on Wednesday, the 28th, at 8 p.m. Had strong S.E. winds from Cleveland Bay to Bowen; from thence to Gladstone strong S.E. gales and squally weather; from Gladstone to Indian Head fresh east breezes; from thence to Cape Hawke moderate variable winds and fine weather; latter part strong S.E. and southerly winds, with squally weather and rain. Passed the brig Gordon off Gloucester Island, the barque Ellesmere in Whitsunday Passage; the schooner Eclipse lying at Gatcombe Head, windbound; the steamer Lady Darling was in Gladstone waiting to ship cattle. Passed the James Paterson (s.), on Tuesday, at 11 p.m., eight miles north of Port Macquarie, and the Cawarra on Wednesday, at 7 a.m. south of Seal Rocks.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Wonga Wonga, Captain Trouton, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, the 26th instant, and arrived at the Company's wharf last night, at 10.30. She experienced light favourable wind during the first part of the passage, and variable winds on the east coast, with much rain. Passed a large barque, deeply laden, standing northward off Jervis Bay.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.—Agnes, schooner, from New Caledonia.
March 27.—You Yangs (s.), Moulton, from Sydney.
March 27.—Ballinafad (s.), Holden, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—William Ackers, barque, Sayers, for Guaymas, with 465 tons coal.
March 27.—Phillis, brig, Lake, for Adelaide, with 340 tons coal.
March 27.—Ballina (s.), Maides, for Clarence River.
March 27.—Saxonia, steamer, for Rockhampton, with 350 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

March 27.—Atlantic, Dragon, Hannah Bloomfield, Spunkie, Moselle, Lismore, Rolus, Malcom, H. M. Warfield, Brilliant, Leonidas, Sir Isaac Newton, Nancy, Martha, Nautilus, Mountain Maid, Prompt, Orient, Martha Ellen, Secret, Adolphus, Comet, Fox, Hirondelle, Barwon, Cores, Teal, Fortune, Louis and Miriam, Uncle Tom, General Wool, from Sydney.
March 28.—Anne Maria, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 26.—Light of the Age, from Liverpool.

The schooner Friends, Captain Robinson, has put into this port to obtain a supply of provisions and water, of which essentials she has run short. She is from Maryborough, and is bound to Sydney with a cargo of timber, but having fallen in with south-east gales and a high head sea, she has been compelled to seek shelter in Moreton Bay, after being twenty-eight days out from the port of departure. Captain Robinson reports that he sighted a schooner steering a north-west course on Wednesday, the 21st. He will resume his passage to-day.—*Brisbane Courier*, March 26.

The barque City of Melbourne sailed for Wide Bay on the 23rd instant for Sydney.—*Brisbane Courier*, March 26.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Queen of Australia, from London.
March 24.—Chepica, from Mauritius; Aurifera, from California; Trader, Jeannie Deans, from Newcastle.

WARRNAMBOOL.

DEPARTURE.

March 28.—India, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 27.

500 bags flour, Beilby and Scott
5 casks tiles, H. Moore
25 cases champagne, 1 case bitters, J. Powell
100 casks cement, Broomfield and Whittaker
5245 sacks wheat, N. Caston
374 cases beer, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
6 packages apothecaries' ware, W. T. Pinhey
5 cases ploughs, W. G. Ainsworth
182 casks sugar, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
35 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
14 packages tobacco, M. Bayley
45 cases confectionery, Cair, Paterson, and Co.
20 cases arrowroot, 14 cases maizena, F. G. Lender and Co.
10 cases hats and caps, B. Braun
5000 oz. gold, Union Bank
20 bales hay, J. Calder
24 packages hardware, W. Wood
1 steam-engine, R. T. Ford

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.—Western Ocean, from Liverpool; Formosa, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

March 27.—Gottenburg (s.), for Hokitika.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 29.—9 a.m.

Brisbane ...	S. Fine.	Bar. 30.062. Ther. 75.
Grafton ...	S. Dull.	Bar. 30.28. Ther. 72
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Cloudy.	
Windsor ...	S.S.W. Raining.	
Maitland ...	Calm. Overcast, raining heavily.	
Newcastle ...	S.E. Raining.	Bar. 30.194. Ther. 71.27.
Sydney ...	S. by W. Raining.	Bar. 30.264.
South Head ...	E. by S. Thick, raining.	
Penrith ...	Calm. Raining heavily.	
Bathurst ...	S. Raining.	
Mudgee ...	S.E. Raining.	
Cassilis ...	S.E. Cloudy.	
Dubbo ...	S.E. Very cloudy, like rain.	
Orange ...	N. Calm. Cloudy, dull.	
Young ...	Calm. Cloudy.	
Forbes ...	S. Raining slightly.	
Wollongong ...	S., moderate. Raining steadily.	
Kiama ...	S. Wet.	
Goulburn ...	S.W. Dull.	
Braidwood ...	S.E. Cloudy, cool.	
Araluen ...	Calm. Raining hard all night.	
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Dull, cloudy, like rain.	
Cooma ...	Calm. Dull, like rain.	
Yass ...	S. Dull, like rain.	
Gundagai ...	W. Dull.	
Tumut ...	S. Fine.	
Kiandra ...	Calm. Dull, cloudy, like rain.	
Albury ...	S.E. Fine, cool, clear.	Bar. 29.741. Ther. 66.6.
Wagga Wagga ...	E. Fine, cool.	
Melbourne ...	S.E. Very fine.	Bar. 30.346. Ther. 60.54.
Queenscliff ...	S., light. Clear.	Bar. 30.40. Ther. 66.67.
Cape Schank ...	S.S.W., light. Cloudy.	Bar. 30.06. Ther. 61.
Cape Otway ...	W.S.W., light. Cloudy, showery.	Bar. 30.135. Ther. 61.38.
Portland ...	S., light. Fine.	Bar. 30.410. Ther. 63.64.
Guichen Bay ...	S., moderate. Cloudy.	Bar. 30.434. Ther. 67.66.

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The intervals of prayer were occupied in labour, and in both he joined in encouraging that hope which is commonly the last to forsake the spirit, and which, indeed, never does quit such souls, although it is transfigured by the irradiation of a more celestial light than can come from earthly deliverance, namely, life eternal.

The disposition to accept the duty imposed by this afflicting event was strongly manifested by the meeting; but we think that the position of Dr. WOOLLEY as a servant of the public, and all the circumstances of his relation with the University, will justify a compliance with the proposal of Mr. WINDEYER. We believe out of doors that it will meet with nearly universal assent. In this respect the House will be a true representative of the feelings of the people. If, indeed, there lurked under this proposition a general principle which would sacrifice the public interest hereafter, we should certainly oppose it; but not only are there circumstances peculiar in this deplorable loss, but Dr. WOOLLEY stands, and must always stand alone, as the first Principal of the first University of the Southern hemisphere.

THE disclosures made by an aristocratic reporter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reference to the condition of the homeless poor, are the subject of universal comment in the English newspapers. Subsequent inquiries seemed to show that the casual ward of Lambeth is a scene of exceptional disorder, and that the casual wards of most of the London workhouses are fully capable of receiving and caring for those that require their shelter. But the most striking result of this disclosure is the awful picture it gives of the moral condition of these houseless wanderers. The writer got into the interior of their life,—was a witness of their amusements, and heard their conversation. He listened to their songs and their stories. He made himself thus acquainted with the subjects which interest them most. Although all generalisation of particular facts is fraught with mistake, it is very clear that there is a substratum of the London population extremely depraved as well as destitute. The enormous growth of the metropolis, and the annual influx of all the loose elements of British life into its great centres, must always present a frightful problem for solution. We have no hope that such an aggregation of human beings will ever come up to the ideas of philanthropists or social reformers; but it is quite possible to combat these elements of mischief, although it may not be practicable to overcome them. Their reproduction will be as certain as the growth of weeds, and the necessity for repressive means will be as sure as the returning seasons bring thorns and thistles to obstruct the husbandman.

It is not necessary to exaggerate the mischief, or to draw from it a conclusion either that the people of London are wanting in general humanity, or that the proportion of wretchedness is greatly in advance of the population. On the contrary, everything shews that the spirit of the age is friendly to the outcast and destitute, and that the means of relief going down to the causes of the disorder are being swayed with more diligence, and applied with more skill. Whoever will turn to KNIGHT'S "London of the Last Century," or even any of the proceedings of Courts of Justice at that epoch, or notice the manner in which crime was repressed—how the poor-houses and prisons were conducted—or indeed anything which concerned the poor, save in snug parishes—will have reason to receive the admonition of the wise man not to say that the former times were better than the present. It is, however, satisfactory to find that while this condition of things is disclosed, in other directions a marked improvement is going forward. Comfortable houses for the working classes are multiplied in all directions, and people can obtain every accommodation and comfort of a household nature—with cleanliness and fresh air,—at a much lower rate than was exacted a short time ago for a part of a miserable lodging. These measures are only tentative. A few hundred houses here and there are to be regarded as specimens, and as inciting both in the higher and lower classes a desire for this kind of domestic improvement. Nothing is more clear than that the moral welfare of the people can never be real or lasting if their dwellings are miserable—if they live in a fetid atmosphere—if they are huddled together so as to be a constant annoyance to each other—if they cannot escape from revolting or indecent sights or quarrelsome or blasphemous language. One of the causes which seem to have obstructed the improvement of the dwellings of the poor in London is the tenure of property. Everything is leasehold in large and populous districts, so that heavy annual rentals are exacted for the ground. The great object of the leaseholders is to run up miserable places, and obtain as much from them in the meantime as possible. This property belongs to churches, corporations, noblemen, and other parties, who have enormous revenues although they have none of the responsibilities of landlords nor any personal relations with the tenants. Thus it has been a constant reproach to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, that their property has given shelter to the profligacy and vice of their quarter, and there are no scenes of infamy more frightful than such as have been presented within the purlieus of their estate.

The rights of property have, no doubt, been sacredly guarded, but the rights of humanity have been grossly neglected. It is not possible that things should continue so. If the duties of property are not accepted, assuredly the rights of property will be destroyed. The important part of the business to us is to look about us and see whether evils of the same nature do not exist, and whether they are not in process of multiplication. Every now and then, perhaps once or twice a week, we catch a glimpse of the inside of dwellings that want nothing to compare them with those of the metropolis. While our population is small we might combat successfully those evils. We could effectually put them down if there were not interests stronger than humanity—if the indolence and inaction of the wealthy classes did not surrender the unprotected and poor to all sorts of evils. Any visitor to this colony who will take a vehicle and ride round the parts adjacent to the shore, will be struck with the extreme elegance and great number of beautiful dwellings. It is no part of our philosophy to restrain this employment of wealth which has given so many days' bread to thousands and tens of thousands of people. But we have reason to fear that within these happy and shining retreats a moral slumber is apt to descend upon the inhabitants, and that while they are indulging in execration of the violence of political demagogues and the encroachments of false political economy, they are permitting evils to grow up which will set all barriers at defiance, and expose them one day to a mournful retribution. These festering homes must be purified. These miserable abodes must be substituted by others fit for the dwellings of men. These wretched people must be by some means or other brought under the influence of an external civilisation. How easy might all this be accomplished if men who have their thousands and tens of thousands would universally imitate the spirit and conduct of a few among us.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners was held in the Colonial Secretary's office on Tuesday afternoon—the Hon. T. A. Murray in the chair. The members present were the following:—The Hon. A. Campbell, M.L.C.; the Colonial Secretary; Mr. Hay, M.L.A.; Mr. Samuel, M.L.A.; Dr. Bennett, Mr. Kreift, Mr. Barnett, Mr. R. J. Want, Mr. F. Ebsworth, Mr. J. I. Montefiore, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. W. Keene. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The appointment of Executive Commissioner, offered to Mr. Hay, was declined; and a letter was read from Mr. T. S. Mort, tendering his resignation as a member of the commission. Mr. A. G. de Gyulay was appointed Secretary to the Commission. It was determined to take the premises of Messrs. W. Wolfen and Co as offices wherein to hold the future meetings of the commission.

DEATH OF DR. WOOLLEY: GENERAL MEETING OF FREEMASONS.—The Brethren under the English Constitution of the Masonic Order, yesterday evening, attended a general meeting of the craft, at the Hall in York-street, in the matter of the lamented death of Dr. Woolley, a distinguished member of the fraternity. Br. John Williams, the P.G.M. of the E.C., presided. Resolutions were proposed and agreed to, expressive of the deep sense of the loss sustained by the order and the community at large, in consequence of the untimely death of Brother Woolley, and the necessary steps were taken for raising a fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased. Want of space renders it necessary for us to keep back the report of the proceedings until to-morrow.

THE STATE OF THE COLONY.—It will be seen from our record of Parliamentary proceedings that Mr. Parkes yesterday brought up a progress report from the select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the colony. This report sets forth that the committee have devoted considerable time to the inquiry; that they have taken the evidence of a number of gentlemen who have had much experience in public life, and also in the industrial operations of the colony; that the inquiry is still in an imperfect state, and that it has been found impracticable to bring it to a conclusion during the present session. It concludes with a recommendation that the inquiry should be renewed next session.

SEED WHEAT.—In the debate on this subject in the Assembly on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Hurley alluded to the distressed state of the farmers in the Campbelltown and Narellan districts, and by some error for "Campbelltown" the word "Camden" was used.

FIVE DOCK.—LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—The foundation stone of this proposed erection was laid, on Tuesday afternoon last, by Mrs. Wright, of Drummoyne, in the presence of numerous spectators. The service of praise was conducted by Rev. Mr. Oram, a very appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. R. Manifield, and Rev. W. Fidler read in the Scriptures third chapter 1st Corinthians. A handsome memorial mallet, of myall wood, mounted with silver-plate, bearing inscription—"Presented to Mrs. Wright on the day and in commemoration of laying foundation stone of Wesleyan Chapel, Five Dock"—was then handed to the lady who had kindly engaged to perform the ceremony; and the stone having been lowered was declared with a few taps of the mallet to be laid in the name of the Holy Trinity. The Rev. James Watkin, standing on the stone, addressed the company, noting some of the distinguishing excellences of the Wesleyan polity and form of worship. The company afterwards repaired to the booth, where the entertainment of tea was provided. A sudden change in weather caused the company to separate before the time announced for the public meeting. Several subscriptions were promised, and a collection made.—*Communicated.*

WESLEYAN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, YORK-STREET.—The fifth half-yearly meeting of the above association was celebrated on Tuesday evening, by a social tea held in the schoolroom, York-street. After tea the president gave an address, followed by a very favourable report from the secretary, showing the flourishing state of the society. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music and recitations, some of the latter being admirably performed. The singing, consisting of "Here in cool grot," "Ye spotted snakes," "When winds breathe soft," and "The cloud-capped towers," were also very nicely rendered. The debate—"Is the character of Queen Elizabeth deserving of our admiration," was warmly discussed, and decided in the affirmative. The meeting—a very numerous one—dispersed about half-past 10 o'clock, evidently well pleased with the treat afforded them.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—We have been requested to publish the following letter, addressed to the Rev. Adam Thomson, as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, enclosing annexed copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency the Governor:—"Goulburn, March 23rd, 1866.—Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to state that he has much pleasure in transmitting the accompanying copy of a despatch which he received by the last mail from the Secretary of State.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant (signed), F. TURVILLE.—To the Very Reverend the Moderator, &c." —"(Copy.) No. 3. Downing-street, January 3rd, 1866.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 100, of the 21st October, and to assure you that I have received with much interest the information it conveys that the Union of the several Presbyterian bodies in New South Wales has been consummated, under the designation of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. I do not doubt that this step will be fruitful of good results. The expressions contained in the address presented by you of loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of her Majesty the Queen, and of the determination of the Presbyterian Church to rank itself on the side of law and social order, have afforded me much satisfaction. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant (signed), EDWARD CARDWELL.—Governor the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., &c."

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A servant girl in the employment of Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Homebush, narrowly escaped certain death, yesterday morning, from the falling down outwards of the top of the end wall over the door of the kitchen, just as she was entering, fortunately without striking her, or she must have been literally crushed to death.

THE INFANT MUSICIAN.—A concert was given in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, yesterday evening, to celebrate the infant musician's seventh birthday. Several lady and gentlemen amateurs—including Miss James, Miss Fleming, Miss Stenner, and Mr. Bannister—took part in the evening's entertainment. Mr. E. H. Cobley performed some pieces on the harp, and Mr. H. Marsh presided at the pianoforte. The young musician sustained his part in an exceedingly creditable manner, proving himself to be already an accomplished violinist. Two of the pieces—"Home, sweet home," and the "Last rose of summer," with variations—were performed in a very skilful and masterly style, and deservedly received the applause of the audience. It was much to be regretted that the attendance was not very good, owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the very unfavourable state of the weather; but the concert is to be repeated this evening, when all who wish to hear this really talented little musician will have an opportunity of doing so.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—The performances last evening, being for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Walter G. Mason, attracted a crowded audience to all parts of the house. The entertainment commenced with Sheridan's fine comedy "The Rivals," in which Mrs. Robert Heir played Lydia Languish in a very finished manner. Mrs. Crosby's Mrs. Malaprop and Mr. Poole's Julia were also excellently sustained. Sir Lucius O'Trigger found a good representative in Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Andrews, as Bob Acres, was extremely felicitous, and elicited roars of laughter. Mr. Ray played Sir Anthony Absolute fairly for an amateur, and the piece, as a whole, was creditably performed. Mr. James Cooke, of the World Circus, lent his assistance in performing, during the interlude, a feat of the globe school, entitled La Tranka Espanol, and was honoured with a call before the curtain. The afterpiece was "His Last Legs." Mr. Andrews taking poor Brooke's favourite character, O'Callaghan, and he played it well; indeed, save by Brooke it has never found a more fitting representative on the Sydney boards, and if the applause expressed by the audience be any criterion, he made a most favourable impression on all who were present.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE G. V. BROOKE.—Mr. J. C. Lambert—himself a great actor, and a favourite with the play-going portion of our community—pays a well-merited tribute to the memory of his youthful compeer. Writing to the *Argus*, Mr. Lambert says:—"It may not be uninteresting to your readers, who so well knew and admired the great tragedian, G. V. Brooke, to learn that I knew him in his boyhood, and was a member of the stock company of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, then under the management of Mr. Calcraft (Captain Cole), where poor Brooke, then a fair-haired boy, made his first appearance, as you truly state, in the character of the Swiss patriot, William Tell. I was assigned the part of Jaghelli, the lover of the piece. Some of my fair readers may smile at the idea, but it was so. It seems but yesterday, and as fresh upon my memory as any circumstance of my life. The illness and death of Kean (the Kean) made the opening for the boy Brooke, and the indications that boy gave of great talents, we all knew, were fully developed in the man Brooke; for a finer actor, in some parts, I never saw. I speak from a long experience, and an association during two-thirds of the time with Edmund Kean, Macready, Warde, Young, Charles Kean, Elton, Phelps, and others, and I unhesitatingly state that Brooke's 'Othello' was the finest I ever saw. Kean's was fitful and uncertain; Brooke's was noble and sustained, dignified and grand, containing a manliness and power, in my opinion, never equalled by any other actor of my day. His Virginius, which he also played as a boy, was one of his greatest impersonations as a man. I shall never forget (indeed it dwells upon my memory as a thing of yesterday) his Cupid-like appearance in that character, dressed in the costume of the Roman Centurion, with his fair hair and black beard of Indian ink, which his instructor, Russel, had painted round his face. The idea and appearance were ludicrous. So also was his taking Miss Huddart (afterwards Mrs. Warner) upon his knee, when talking to his daughter, Virginia, which she represented; but there was nothing ludicrous or puerile in the acting. It was wholesome, conscientious, and true to nature. In Brooke the public have lost a great actor and a good citizen; certainly one not without his failings, but he was a man 'more sinned against than sinning.'"

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WOLLONGONG.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

THE cricket match between the South Coast and Sydney Elevens was resumed at 1 o'clock to-day. The South Coast made in their second innings 41 runs for 17 wickets; the stumps were drawn at 5 in consequence of the heavy rain. Play will be resumed to-morrow if arrangements can be made to delay the departure of the steamer. A public dinner is to be given to both teams to-night.

Heavy showers of rain all the afternoon.

MORPETH.

Wednesday, 3 p.m.

A dealer, named Magner, was found dead to-day on the Hinton Road; he is supposed to have fallen from his dray.

Mr. W. Christian was fined £20 to-day for neglecting to burn infected sheep.

BATHURST.

Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

News has been received that Sergeant Cleary and party of police followed three armed bushrangers down from the Darling to the Bogan, where they came upon the ruffians as they were engaged in sticking up Gordon's public-house. A fight ensued, which ended in a victory for the police. One of the bushrangers was shot dead, another was seriously wounded, and the third, the ringleader, was captured.

We have had a splendid rainfall, commencing about 5 a.m. and lasting for six hours. The weather is now clearer, but there are still indications of more rain.

GOULBURN.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

Two bushrangers stopped the Braidwood mail to-day; the bags escaped. There were no passengers in the coach, and the robbers only secured £1 from the coachman.

FORBES.

Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.

Payable gold has been struck in No. 2, Matheson's lead.

The weather has been unseasonably hot. On Monday, the thermometer was 93 in the shade; the temperature is now much cooler, six hours' rain having fallen during the night.

Pierce Collet was committed to-day for horse-stealing, and other cases of horse-stealing are now pending at the Police Court.

A case of shooting at the person was heard yesterday, and the prisoner was committed.

Crime is evidently on the increase. The police are active, but totally insufficient.

The roads swarm with travelling sheep.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

The schooner Briton's Queen, Captain Brown, of Hobart Town, from Port Denison, wool-laden, has been wrecked on Capricorn reef.

SAILED.—From Brisbane: Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 9 p.m.

Mr. M'Culloch has returned to office temporarily, to give the Legislative Council an opportunity again to consider the Tariff Bill. He proposed to the Assembly to-day to pass it through all its stages to-night. The minority refused, unless the bill was separated into two—tariff and gold duty. The Speaker ruled that as the only alteration proposed was, that the date when the collection of duties commenced was not sufficient to permit the bill being reintroduced the same session. Mr. M'Culloch then proposed an adjournment till to-morrow, but accepted an amendment till Wednesday. Debate now going on.

Mr. George declines to pay the fees, and remains in the Assembly as prisoner.

The verdict in Bruce v. Queen is expected to-night or to-morrow morning.

Import market fairly active. Cornsacks, 15s. 9d.; white crystals sugars, £45 10s. Chepeca's cargo placed at £33 to £34 9s.; for rations to brown, £37; for low counters, £41 6s. Fine counter teas in demand; medium congou half-chests and boxes 1s. 10d. Trade demand for geneva.

The T. E. Boyd, from California, brings 450 tons breadstuffs, sold to arrive.

ARRIVED.—At Queenscliff: T. E. Boyd, barque, from San Francisco, with breadstuffs.

SAILED.—From Warrnambool: Emma Prescott, for Sydney.

The Western Ocean is liberated from quarantine.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday evening.

It is understood that Attorney-General Boucalt has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, the Hon. A. Blyth taking Mr. Hart's place as Chief Secretary, Mr. Milne, Commissioner of Crown Lands, vice Neals.

Mr. Prole, accountant of the National Bank, left by the mail steamer to open a bank at Perth.

No business doing. Export buyers of wheat only offer 7s., but holders will not sell. Millers buy small parcels at 7s. 3d. Flour nominally £17 10s. to £18 10s. Bran very firm; sales at 1s. 6d. Holders ask an advance.

ARRIVED.—Britannia, from Gefle, with Baltic timber. Ordered on to Melbourne.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Victoria Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle, Fat Sheep.

MR. PITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. TINDALL.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize; at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves.

MR. MEARES.—At his Depot, at 10 o'clock, Roasting Pigs, and Poultry; at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Heifers, and Springers; at 12 o'clock, Sheep, Calves, Lambs, and Pigs; at 2 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Honey; at half-past 4 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, &c.; at his stores, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides; at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. REID.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides; at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Kip, Sole, and Harness Leather, &c.; at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At Cannon House, King-street, Stock-in-trade of Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Blankets, Miller's Moles, Sheeting, Clothing, Silk and Drab Shell Hats, Blankets, Canvas, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pocket Returns, Timepieces, Call-bells, Waitstands, Letter Clips, Cash-boxes, &c.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Shares in the Fitzroy Iron Works, Wines and Spirits, Sugar, Cod Liver Oil; on the Circular Quay, at 3 o'clock, English Oak.

MR. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Slops, Broadcloths, Saddlery, Concertinas, &c.

MR. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the British-built barque, Rangoon Farm near Canterbury, the Estate of Ash Island, Hunter River.

MR. COLLIER.—At the Commercial Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c.

MR. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials, Slates, and Scaffold Poles; at half-past 11 o'clock, Rocks.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.

MR. MACKENZIE.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.; at Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot, at 11 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce, Poultry, Live Stock, &c.

PUBLIC DEBT.

THE following is the bill to make provision for the payment of certain portions of the public debt of New South Wales, which was introduced by Mr. Eagar on the 22nd March, read a second time yesterday, and subsequently withdrawn:—

Preamble.

Whereas by the "Treasury Bills Act of 1864" the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council was empowered to cause any number of Treasury Bills to be made out by the Colonial Treasurer for any amounts of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Four hundred thousand pounds in manner and subject to the provisions therein specified and contained And whereas it was enacted by the said Act that the Colonial Treasurer might from time to time issue and apply any sum or sums of money to arise from any such Treasury Bills to any service for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and previous years authorized to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony And whereas Treasury Bills to the amount of Four hundred thousand pounds all bearing date the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four have been duly issued in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act And whereas it is provided by the said Act that after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six any of such Treasury Bills may be tendered to and shall together with the interest then due and payable thereon be received by any Collector or other person authorised to receive any tax duty of Customs or excise revenue or supply or authorised to receive the purchase money for any land sold by the Crown or any rent or assessment payable in respect of any Crown land in or towards payment of any such tax duty revenue supply purchase money rent or assessment and shall be allowed in the accounts of such Collector or other person And whereas by the "Loan Act of 1855" the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council was empowered to raise from time to time in one or more sum or sums towards defraying the expense of certain services for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and previous years specified in certain Acts then already passed a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds by the sale of debentures bearing interest at the rate of not more than five per centum per annum and falling due within ten years from the passing of the said Act of which not less than Fifty thousand pounds shall be payable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two and not less than One hundred thousand pounds in each of the two following years And whereas under the last recited Act Debentures to the amount of Three hundred thousand pounds have been issued and are now outstanding and whereas it is expedient to appoint Commissioners for the liquidation and discharge of the said sums of Four hundred thousand pounds Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds and Three hundred thousand pounds in the manner hereinafter mentioned Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Commissioners to be appointed.

1. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall within thirty days from the passing of this Act by proclamation to be published in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* appoint three persons one of whom shall be the Colonial Treasurer for the time-being to be Commissioners for the purpose of liquidating and discharging the said sums of Four hundred thousand pounds Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds and Three hundred thousand pounds.

Fifty thousand pounds to be paid to Commissioners half-yearly. Proviso.

2. There shall be paid to such Commissioners out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the first day of July in the present year and on the first days of January and July in each succeeding year until the said Treasury Bills and Debentures shall be fully paid a sum of not less than Fifty thousand pounds to be by them paid and applied as hereinafter mentioned Provided always that in the event of the sum of Fifty thousand pounds being paid on account of and in part liquidation of the said sums of Four hundred thousand pounds Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds and Three hundred thousand pounds during the six months immediately preceding any of the said first days of July or January no such payment shall be made to the said Commissioners on any of the first days of July or January immediately following such part liquidation but such part liquidation shall be regarded as equivalent to and in lieu of the payment herein directed to be made to said Commissioners for the half year in which such liquidation shall take place.

Further payments may be made to Commissioners.

3. It shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer to pay to the said Commissioners out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the said first days of July and January in each year in addition to the said sum of Fifty thousand pounds such further sum as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may direct to be appropriated towards the liquidation of the said sums of Four hundred thousand pounds Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds and Three hundred thousand pounds.

Commissioners to pay money into bank.

4. All sums of money which shall be paid to the said Commissioners under this Act shall be by them immediately paid into some Bank to the credit of the "Commissioners for Reduction of the Public Debt" and shall be payable out of such Bank only on the authority of cheques signed by the whole of the said Commissioners.

Commissioners to purchase or pay Treasury Bills and Debentures.

5. It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to apply the moneys which shall be received by them by virtue of this Act in the purchase or payment of the said Treasury Bills and Debentures or of any part thereof.

Proper books to be kept and accounts laid periodically before Parliament. Necessary clerks to be employed and paid.

6. All proceedings to be had by or before said Commissioners shall be entered in proper books and an account of the receipts and expenditure shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament once at least in each year And the said Commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorised to employ and pay such clerks as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Treasurer to pay under Governor's warrant.

7. The Treasurer of the said Colony shall issue and pay the said several sums to the said Commissioners for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned upon any warrant or order in writing under the hand of the Governor and by him directed from time to time to the said Treasurer and the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said Colony.

Treasurer to be allowed credit in account.

8. The Treasurer shall in his accounts from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid and the receipt or receipts of the said Commissioners or persons duly authorised by them shall be a full and valid discharge to the said Treasurer in passing his said accounts and he shall receive credit for the same accordingly.

Short title.

9. This Act may be cited as the "Public Debt Commissioners Act of 1866."

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Tuesday afternoon, concerning the death of Mr. John Black, which occurred a few hours previously. The inquiry took place at Schofield's Inn, Baulkham Hills. Mr. James Pye deposed: I am an orange grower, living near Parramatta; about 12 o'clock to-day, the deceased John Black was driving me in a gig down the Castle Hill Road; when we came near where some men were working on the road near Mr. Sutter's farm, there was an empty cart near the side of the road, and some persons sitting near the cart; the horse took fright and shied, the road being very narrow; one of the wheels ran upon the bank and upset the gig; the deceased fell out upon his head and he died in a few minutes; the horse was not in the cart and the men appeared to be getting dinner; the cart was drawn up on one side of the road; the deceased was perfectly sober at the time, and was, driving carefully along the road. Silas Banks said, I am a labourer and live at Castle Hill; about 12 o'clock to-day we were sitting down taking our dinner at the side of the road near Mr. Sutter's farm, called Thorne's Hill, when I heard a conveyance coming, and upon looking round saw a gig going up on the bank on the opposite side of the road to where I was; Mr. Pye and Mr. Black, the deceased, were in the gig when I saw it turn over; I did not see the deceased more after this; he was lying on his face; when thrown from the gig, he appeared to fall sideways on his head and shoulder; we lifted him up, and bathed his face with water; he was afterwards taken to this house. Dr. R. C. Rutter, who was sent for to see the deceased, deposed: The face of deceased was covered with blood, which appeared to have come from nose, mouth, and ears, and a large contused abrasion on the left side of the frontal bone; he was quite dead, and had been so for some time; I attribute the cause of his death to fracture of the base of his skull; I have heard the evidence, and consider that such an injury would have been produced by a fall from a gig. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE REV. CANON FLETCHER.—This gentleman has been the pastor of Christ Church Cathedral for the last five years, during which time he has had his share of the vicissitudes, trials, and troubles of this world; he has been somewhat unfortunate in some disagreement with the churchwardens, and had the misfortune to get involved in a very heavy lawsuit on matters connected with the church, which unhappily led to the rev gentleman resigning his appointment, which expires on Sunday evening next, when Mr. Fletcher will preach his farewell sermon. For many reasons this is to be regretted; and although a difference of opinion exists touching the conduct of the rev. gentleman in reference to Church matters—but one opinion prevails as regards his capabilities as a preacher—that a more eloquent, talented, and clever minister never stood in the same pulpit; and although some dissension prevails among a portion of the community, Mr. Fletcher has a large number of admirers—many of whom, to the number of 120—to show their appreciation of his conduct as a minister—have subscribed to a very handsome testimonial in the shape of a splendid silver tea and coffee service with tray, made to order by Messrs. Hardy, Brothers, of Hunter-street, Sydney. There cannot be a doubt but considerable regret will be felt by many at the reverend gentleman's departure, and although his mission has not been so smooth as it might have been, still it will undoubtedly tend to a good result, as many have derived considerable benefit from the beautiful and instructive sermons delivered by him. The children are to have a feast, when Mr. Fletcher will take the opportunity of bidding them farewell.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon no less than forty-one sail were in sight off the port. As the sun shone out from beneath the passing clouds on the white sails of the vessels as they came bounding along with the strong southerly breeze, it was a sight that will not easily be forgotten. It was a beautiful scene, and one that has not occurred for many years. A large concourse of people had gathered on the hill to witness it.

VICTORIA.

BY the Wonga Wonga, steamer, we have papers to the 26th instant from Melbourne.

The *Argus* of that date states that Mr. Fellows has now finally relinquished the task committed to him by the Governor of constructing an Administration.

The same paper regrets to learn from the country journals that the rain which fell on Friday night has been productive of but little benefit. The country is so dry that only heavy and continuous rains will give the supply of moisture which the country so much requires.

Angling matches (remarks the *Argus*), although common in the old country, have hitherto, we believe, been unknown in this colony. The first affair of the kind came off last Saturday, at the Saltwater River, where some twenty or more anglers mustered at noon to try their luck on the fine reach of water which stretches from the railway bridge to Raleigh's punt. Unfortunately, the day, which gave every promise, after the late heavy rain, of being a most favourable one, turned out quite the reverse, and although the banks were lined with rods, the take of fish was next to nothing. Many of the competitors were at their posts for hours without the faintest symptom of a nibble; and either the fish were not hungry, or had been forewarned of the preparations made for their destruction. Certain it is they would not bite, and although we have not heard whether the prize—a handsome rod and basket—was won, we believe the greatest quantity of bream taken last Saturday was so insignificant as not to be worth recording. There is no doubt, however, that an angling match will be no longer a novelty; and it is to be hoped that the next time we are called on to record one, the returns will be worthy of the occasion.

Friday's *Argus* states that the prisoner of the Victorian Court of Star Chamber, of which Sir Francis Murphy is at once the Chief Justice and the executioner, is still suffering at the hands of his tormentors the penalty due to a strict statement of the truth. Under no former *regime* could the utterance of the truth have given greater offence than under that which the Hon. James M'Culloch and his Attorney-General have inaugurated. That it was not a momentary fit of anger that the Chief Secretary invoked the protection of Parliamentary privilege is manifest in the few sentences which fell from him yesterday in the Legislative Assembly. The *Argus* has incurred the grave displeasure of the Chief Secretary because it would not permit him, unchallenged and unpunished, to do deliberate violence to truth, and wickedly to traduce members of the upper branch of the Legislature, who have conscientiously endeavoured to perform their duty to the country, although exposed to misrepresentation and opprobrium.

Adverting to the imprisonment of Mr. George, the *Argus* Printer, the same journal of the 26th remarks:—To do justice to the Star Chamber authorities, we must acknowledge that they understand full well the spirit of that venerated institution! Our Mr. Hugh George has been spared the rack, but, despite the opinion of his medical adviser, he is still doomed to sleep in that filthy and odious dungeon which has been assigned to the victims of parliamentary privilege. Mr. Higinbotham used his influence to obtain for the State prisoner a better sleeping apartment, but the Spartan spirit of the Speaker was not to be moved from its resolve. Nay, more, we believe that it has been intimated to Mr. George by the sergeant-at-arms that he will not be allowed the use after Tuesday next of the room, which belongs to the sergeant-at-arms, in which hitherto Mr. George has passed his prison days, and in which Mr. Dill spent his nights as well as days. Yesterday, however, notice was served upon Mr. Palmer by Mr. George that he would only enter on compulsion the "damp and pestiferous cell" where he has hitherto slept, and that he would hold the sergeant-at-arms responsible for any injurious consequences to his health which might follow from the imprisonment he is now suffering.

The same paper mentions that Dr. Eades (the city health officer), Mr. J. B. Humffray, and several other gentlemen, met on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with Mr. George Woodward's patent deodorizing and disinfecting powder. Two or three kinds of offensive matter were operated upon with perfect success, and Dr. Eades expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the efficiency of the deodorising machinery, and the power of the disinfecting agents employed. Mr. Woodward, who obtained several years ago his patent for converting night soil into a valuable guano, recently offered to erect a deodoriser at the Melbourne manure depot, and carry on experiments at his own cost, to demonstrate the value of his process, but as the City Council would only allow him fourteen days' time, he declined to take any trouble in the matter.

The great cricket match, Black v. White, has at length come off, and victory has been on the side of the dark skins. The match was between a team of the Hamilton Club and a team of aboriginals, and was played at Hamilton on Tuesday, and Wednesday, with the following results:—Aboriginals—first innings, 64; second ditto, 52: total, 116. Hamilton—first innings, 36; second ditto, 68: total, 104—the blacks thus winning by 12 runs.

The *Crooked River Chronicle* mentions that a miner observed a singular looking bird peering at him, with a pair of huge and fiery eyes, from the branches of a tree, and bringing out a loaded gun he had in his hut, he brought the strange visitor from its perch. The bird turned out to be a mopoke, the largest of its species yet seen in these ranges, or perhaps in the colony, measuring 4 feet 9 inches from wing to wing, and 2 feet 4 inches from the bill to the tip of the tail.

The *Warrnambool Examiner* reports the death of Mrs. James Blair, aged ninety-two, and remarks:—Mrs. Blair was the oldest lady in the district, and has resided in the bush for the last twenty-three years. She was mother-in-law of Mr. John Eddington, of Ballangeich, and emigrated to this colony with that gentleman in 1839. She was a grandmother and a great-grandmother.

We learn from the *Riverine Herald* that anglers in the Murray have been a little more fortunate of late, and some fine fish have lately been taken with rod and line. Shrimps are about the best bait procurable just now, and that order of crustacea abounds in quiet weedy spots, and they are easily obtainable.

The *Daylesford Mercury* says: Since the termination of the war in America, agriculturists and others possessed of small capital are evincing in numerous cases a disposition to desert Australia in favour of "the land of the west." From the shopkeepers' ranks there have been several departures for the big republic from different parts of the colony, the last of the kind we have heard of having been from this town. But it is amongst the class of small farmers the feeling of preference for the States is most active, either failure or hopelessness of drawing

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF A FRENCH CRIMINAL.

THE trial of Poncet, the presumed murderer of M. Lavergne, who held a high situation under the English Government in the Mauritius, and whose acquaintance he formed in a railway carriage on his journey from London to Paris, is to take place in a few days at Versailles. The previous character of the individual accused of the murder, as well as the circumstances attending it, are calculated to excite great interest. Poncet is of rather a prepossessing appearance, and under thirty years of age. He passed the early part of his life among horses, and from eight to fifteen years of age was groom to Baron de Spaur. He then entered the service of the Marquis de Carayan-Latour in the same capacity, but some property belonging to his master's coachman having been stolen Poncet fled. He was shortly afterwards arrested as a vagabond, and was sentenced by the police-court to be confined in a reformatory during five years. In March, 1858, he was again arrested in the act of uttering a counterfeit piece of two francs. He insulted the commissary of police, and on the 14th April following he was sentenced to imprisonment for three years for insulting a magistrate while in the discharge of his duty. When the period of his imprisonment expired in 1861, he obtained a situation in M. Leblanc's riding-school in Paris, and a month later he was admitted as groom in Prince Napoleon's stables, but he remained there for only a short time. He next renewed an acquaintance with a person named Marjotte, who had been convicted three times of robbery. Poncet retained the livery of his late master, and by that means obtained admission into respectable houses, where, with the aid of Marjotte, he committed various robberies. The two thieves were tried before the Assize Court in March, 1862, and sentenced to hard labour for eight years. Poncet formed the acquaintance of Giraud, the celebrated forger of bank notes, at the prison of La Roquette, and arranged with him a plan to escape from Cayenne when they should arrive there. Poncet arrived there first, and when he was joined by Giraud they both fled on a small raft. They met with difficulties which they had not provided for, and Giraud, unused to such privations as they were forced to endure, shortly died. Poncet then resolved to return to Cayenne, but he again escaped in six months afterwards. He succeeded in reaching an American vessel, and arrived at New York, where he enlisted. He could not, however, resist the desire of revisiting his native country, and obtained a passage to London. M. Lavergne was then about to return to the Mauritius through Paris. Poncet entered the same railway carriage, insinuated himself into the good graces of the old gentleman by several acts of civility, and on arriving in France he affected to be travelling with M. Lavergne, as his companion. By that means he evaded the examination of the police, and arrived in Paris. Two days afterwards the dead body of M. Lavergne was discovered shockingly mutilated in a wood near Argenteuil. Poncet was arrested, and he immediately wrote to M. Leon Barthelemy, the barrister, to request the aid of his distinguished talent. Poncet recollected that M. Barthelemy had defended him with great effect in 1862. The reports current in Versailles of Poncet's extraordinary coolness, and the ingenious system of defence he has arranged for himself, have given the affair additional interest.—Paris Correspondence of the *European Times*.

A SHIP ON FIRE IN THE ATLANTIC.

(*From the Greenock Advertiser.*)

THE ship Caravan, from Mobile to Liverpool, has put into Greenock, from stress of weather, and short of provisions. She reports a disaster to another ship, the Casilda, belonging to Messrs. George Warren and Co., of Liverpool, which sailed on the 8th November from Liverpool for Boston, under the charge of Captain Sedgley. When the Caravan met with her, both vessel and cargo were on fire, but all hands were saved by Captain Marshall and his men, and conveyed to Greenock, where they were landed.

Captain Sedgley, of the Casilda, gives the following account of the burning of his ship while on the voyage from Liverpool to Boston:—"At 4 p.m. on the 6th December, and when in longitude about 41° W., and latitude 43·30 N., we found the ship to be on fire, smoke coming up the after scuttle and through the rails, filling the cabin with smoke and gas, so as a man could not live in the cabin or hardly on deck. The mate took a lantern and undertook to go below, but he found he could not breathe three feet from the hatch, and the light in the lantern at once went out, showing that it would be impossible for a man to breathe in the poop deck, three feet from the scuttle. I think the ship could not have been on fire but a few minutes when it was discovered, and in one hour after or less, there was a very hot fire, and the ventilators in the covering boards got quite hot, and the paint about the covering boards and water-ways became much blistered. We put the after scuttle on and caulked it down, and papered all the cracks up we could where we saw smoke coming out, to keep the fire under as much as possible; but still a great deal of smoke came out from different parts of the ship, almost enough to stifle us on deck. This was a very anxious night for all on board, as it blew a gale from N.W. with heavy squalls and much rain, and the heat and smoke increasing all the time; and we knew that it would be a very difficult job to get our boats out in a gale of wind, with a very large sea, in a dark night, and long we waited for daylight to appear. At last it came, the morning of the 7th of December. Sent a man aloft to look for a sail. No sooner was he to the masthead than he gave the welcome sound of "Sail, ho!" which gladdened every heart on board. The sail bore W.N.W. from us. We at once hove our ship's head to northward, and hoisted a flag of distress. He at once kept away, and ran down and hove to under our lee. She proved to be the ship Caravan, Captain Robert Marshall, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool. We launched one boat, with second mate and four men in her; but after she (the first boat) was in the water, we found that she had been stove in launching; but their only chance was to try to get alongside of the Caravan, as it was impossible for them to get back on board the Casilda. They got alongside of the Caravan with the stove boat, but could not return in her. We got a second boat out with a great deal of danger. The chief officer, with four men, went alongside of the Caravan, and put some few things on board, which we had put into the boat before launching, and returned with Captain Marshall's advice to leave with all hands as soon as possible, as the wind and sea was increasing; and he saw smoke issuing from different parts of the ship. The boat returned from the ship Casilda about 11.30 a.m., and, with much trouble and danger, succeeded in getting some few things into the boat by heaving them overboard and the boat picking them up. And then the great trouble was to save our lives; and the only chance we saw was to jump overboard and let the boat pick us up. The boat got as near the ship as she could, and then myself and the rest of the men, except two, jumped overboard, and were picked up by the boat; and after we were in, we found it would not do to take any more in the boat at that time. Went alongside of the Caravan, put what few things we had saved and part of the men on board; then the mate with five men returned to save the two men remaining on board. They got back to the ship (Casilda) by great exertions, or as near as they could get to her, and then the two men jumped overboard and were picked up by the boat, as we had done before. We succeeded in getting all hands on board of the Caravan about 2.30 p.m. When the mate left the ship the last time, he says the smoke was coming from all parts of her. I don't think the fire could have been kept confined more than a few hours longer. After all our crew were on board the Caravan safe, Captain Marshall said to me, 'I can do no more for you or your ship, and as the wind is increasing I must proceed on my voyage;' and through the next twenty-four hours the Caravan was scudding under two close-reefed topsails and foresail, it blowing a strong gale, and heavy squalls, large sea, and much rain."

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP LONDON.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—The heading of the column in yesterday's impression of the *Times*, "Foundering at Sea of the Steamship London," and the supplemental accounts you have published to-day, will cast such a gloom and feeling of doubt and uncertainty over all classes as no similar announcement has ever done. It is an event calling for more than ordinary investigation.

That the London was what is generally accepted as "a first-class passenger vessel" no one acquainted with her owners and builders, the manufacturers of her engines, and her lamented and gallant commander, will for a moment question; but in my opinion this frightful catastrophe has gone far to prove that the vessel had no claim to such a character, for it should not be possible for a first-class vessel to "founder at sea;" still less under such circumstances that her own cutter, with nineteen survivors, weathered the storm for twenty hours. The same column of your journal details a similar disaster, providentially unattended with fatal results. Here, too, we are complacently expected to receive, with unquestioning belief, the assurance that this leviathan of 3000 tons was first-class. Why, then, could she not in safety encounter a gale through which her sister steamer Lacenia not only passes scathless, but is able to rescue with her boats the entire crew of the foundering Amalia? *The Times* of to-day also conveys to us the vivid description of the abandonment—mark, not the foundering—of the Christiana; affording an apt illustration to the remarks of your able leading article on the subject. This Christiana is, as I know, an old ship, and one that would be utterly repudiated as fit for any but a very indifferent class, under the conventional and illusive system by which a too confiding public is induced to permit its judgment to be guided in selecting a conveyance qualified to encounter the tremendous perils of the ocean. The gallant old hulk, however—dismasted, battered, unmanageable, we are told—tosses about the Atlantic for nineteen consecutive days, and then renders up in safety every passenger, officer, and seaman (and, for aught we actually know, may yet be floating, or a derelict safe in port); while our vaunted first-class vessel, after little more than as many hours' contention with the self-same gales, and without the loss of a single important spar, is hopelessly engulphed with upwards of 200 confiding victims. Who of the hundreds of our bereaved countrymen, to-day grieving over their lost relatives and friends, but must wish that each of them had selected for a passage some unsightly, unclassed, undervalued Christiana, instead of the pretentious cause of this fatal disaster!

I have no intention to attempt to show what special causes rendered the London and Amalia other than first-class passenger vessels, nor do I think it consistent in any one at this moment to speculate on them. My only motive in venturing thus to address you is to draw attention to the one important presumption which, in my opinion, should be accepted as the basis of a just conclusion. This should be that "any vessel foundering under the circumstances detailed cannot have been first class." Of course, every rule may have its exception and I shall be very glad to find the case of the London proved one; pending the proof, however, the great lamentable fact being before us, I think, if the truth is honestly sought, we should find that some element of evil prevails which has too surely counteracted all those conventional efforts to insure security which characterise the narrow, inefficient, but self-sufficient system at present pursued in classing our mercantile passenger marine.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. Y.

London, January 18.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—It is time that our shipbuilders learnt to construct vessels for safety as well as speed.

The sad loss of the London steamer shows that the "crack liners" with their sixty days' passages, are not the safest in a great storm.

That ill-fated steamer and the Amalia foundered from the sea breaking into their bunkers and engine-rooms.

I would suggest that all sea-going steamers should have their engine-rooms protected by a movable half-inch wrought iron shield, which could be made to run out from just below the deck in case of need, and which would completely and securely cover the open space when the hatchways were carried away by the violence of the sea.

Ventilation might be provided in a modified form; but surely some discomfort would be better than being drowned like kittens in a pail.

These continued mishaps to fine "steamers" will make both passengers and underwriters prefer the old-fashioned "sailers."

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
AN UNDERWRITER.

Lloyd's, E.C., January 18.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF STEPHENS, THE FENIAN LEADER.

OUR attention has been called to the following statement, which appeared on the 15th of November, in the *Guardian*, a weekly journal of some note, published in London. Subsequent advices, we may state, do not confirm, or, indeed, make any mention, of such an occurrence:—

The man Stephens—the Irish Head Centre of the Fenian movement—was arrested on Saturday morning at Sandymount, one of the marine suburbs, about a mile and a half from Dublin. It appears that Stephens, who has been so long "wanted," has all the time been living quietly in considerable style at the house in question—Fairfield—and would probably have escaped altogether had not an air of mystery about the house attracted the attention of the police. Stephens was captured in bed, and Kickham, Brophy, and two other companions were taken from beds in another room. Stephens, who, slily observes a reporter, "has grown much stouter since the time of the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper," had represented himself as Mr. Herbert, son of a clergyman; he had the house—which is a detached residence—elegantly furnished, and the ground surrounding it tastefully decorated. A considerable sum of money, including a cheque for £1500, was found on the premises. Stephens and the three others arrested with him were taken before the magistrates, and remanded. The prisoners being asked if they had anything to say, Mr. Stephens replied, "Nothing, except that I wish it to be understood that I have no attorney or lawyer engaged, and that I mean to employ no attorney nor lawyer in this case."

Stephens is said to be a man of fair literary attainments, speaking French and German with considerable fluency. As a speaker he is said to be possessed of persuasive powers of no ordinary character:—"His manner is insinuating, and there can be no doubt that he is just the man to accomplish the purpose which it is alleged he had in view—the establishment of a great conspiracy, of which he himself should be the centre and the wire-puller. He is originally from Kilkenny, where his father was clerk to an auctioneer. At the meetings of the Irish Confederation he attracted the notice of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was struck with his evident ability, gentlemanlike demeanour, and apparent mental cultivation. Mr. O'Brien engaged him to act in the capacity of his amanuensis, or *quasi* private secretary. In this way he is said to have become closely connected with the proceedings of 1848." He seems to have left the country after this and gone to England, and thence to America. At Stephens's house, when he was arrested—"Pistols and balls were lying about the rooms, and the police found immense quantities of bacon, flour, bread, &c.—enough, in fact, to feed all the parties for near a twelvemonth. On some of them, too, £45 in gold was found, and a bank cheque for a larger amount, and others of them were likewise well provided with cash. Stephens has spent large sums of money on the garden attached to the house, in the erection of a greenhouse, rockeries, &c., and this week he purchased upwards of £12 worth of plants from a nursery establishment close at hand. It was by this means, in all likelihood, that he managed so long to deceive the police."

Two detectives, named Hughes and Doyle, the former of whom was prominent in the arrest of the man Stephens, have been fired at and struck with pistol-balls, at Dublin. Fortunately the balls were fired from a distance, and the injury sustained by the men is not serious. There is no clue to the perpetrators. The shots are supposed to have been fired from a window.

THIRTY YEARS' PURCHASE, INDEED!—The Rev. William Whiston, of mathematical fame, predicted that the millennium and restoration of the Jews were close at hand. About the same time, having a small estate to sell, he offered it to a gentleman at thirty years' purchase. "Thirty years' purchase!" exclaimed the gentleman. "You seem astonished," said Whiston, "but I ask no more for my property than other folks." "I don't wonder at other people," replied the gentleman, ironically, "because they know no better; but I certainly am surprised to hear Mr. Whiston ask thirty years' purchase, when he feels sure that in less than half that time property will be in common, and no man's estate worth a groat."

WIVES AND BEEF-STEAKS.—Of a home-loving nature, happy in an affectionate wife and a comfortable income, surrounded with olive branches numerous enough to make a pleasant murmur in the land, but not so thickly planted as to interfere with my view of domestic felicity, I am doubtless an enviable man. But there *is* a cloud even in the matrimonial horizon. On certain evenings I am driven to wander from my home, tormented by a longing which I cannot reveal to my wife, but which must at all risks be satisfied. At night I return, having exorcised the demon for a time. It is recorded in the comedies of Aristophanes that no less a man than Hercules was occasionally the slave of a maddening desire for pea-soup; even so does my soul periodically pine for a beef-steak. Now, I have an excellent plain cook, who suits me, and does my joints to a turn. As the Yankees say, she is "a whale at chops." Except when we dine as the Russians don't she is equal to most emergencies. But she cannot cook a steak; nor did I ever know one of her sisterhood who could.—*Once a Week.*

A WICKED SUGGESTION.—A gentleman, taking an apartment, told the landlady, "I assure you, ma'am, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." She answered with a very inquiring look, "I hope it was not, sir, that you went away without paying?"—*Beeton's Book of Wit.*

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, Near the Circular Quay.
JOHN DUTHIE,
A change having occurred in the proprietorship of these Stores, the undersigned, present proprietors, solicit the patronage and support of their importing friends and the public.
The Stores are the most central for business, being within a few paces of the Custom-house, secure and dry, and adapted for every description of goods. The lowest prevailing rates only charged, and the utmost promptitude and dispatch used in the issue of certificates and delivery of goods.
Mr. LAURENCE CARROLL, the manager, will render every information that may be required, on application to him at the Stores.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
S. A. JOSEPH.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

TO THE BALD!—CARANGARA BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER POMADE.—The wonderful property of this preparation for strengthening and restoring the hair, even in cases of total baldness, has now been proved beyond all doubt. Prepared by the sole agent, R. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Caution! beware of spurious imitations. The genuine will have his signature on each label.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Packets. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Each Packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street, Manufactory, 398, Euston Road, London.

WORM LOZENGES.—These lozenges have now entirely superseded every other description of worm medicine. From their agreeable flavour, being made in the form of a rose lozenge, the most delicate child will readily take them, and their efficacy is quickly proved. A speedy improvement is perceptible in the health of all children who have taken the lozenges. Price 1s. and 2s. packet. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

DAVY'S ORIGINAL DIAMOND CEMENT.—An invaluable preparation for joining broken china, glass, earthenware, woods, cabinet-work, and fancy articles of every description, with extreme strength and neatness; remarkable for the great facility of using it. As there are several disgraceful imitations of the Diamond Cement, the public can avoid failure and disappointment only by strict caution in purchasing none without the signature "B. Davy" on the wrapper. Nothing was ever sold by the name of Diamond Cement previous to this invention.
N.B.—Manufactured by Barclay and Sons, No. 95, Farringdon-street. Price 1s per bottle. Sold by WILLIAM PRATT, chemist, &c., 519, George-street, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, of every description, in stock. Cameras, albumenised paper (Rive's and Saxe's), pure chemicals, card mounts, developing holders, baths, washing pans, vignetting glasses, colours, cases; a large assortment of frames and passepartouts, union cases, argentometers, measures, varnishes; Huggon's, Horne's, Balton's, Mawson's, Thomas's, Fanting's, and Hardwich's collodion, plain boxes, magnesium and aluminium wire, collodion filters, glass plates, gold saucers, gold and silver shells. Particular attention is directed to the photographic chemicals, more especially the nitrate of silver and chloride of gold, the absolute purities of which articles, so essential to the success of an artist, is guaranteed. Having lowered the price of many articles we shall be happy to forward lists on application, post free.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

FORD'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.—For the relief and cure of Coughs, Influenza, Asthmas, and all Pulmonary Complaints.—The Balsamic properties of the herb HOREHOUND, and its efficacy in those diseases which affect the lungs and respiratory organs, have ever been admitted by the most eminent physicians. The usual mode of administering it being attended with inconvenience, Mr. Ford was induced to offer the public this unique and elegant preparation, which combines in a concentrated form the well known medicinal properties of the herb. The high patronage and universal demand for this medicine induces and warrants the patentee to recommend it to all suffering from the above named distressing complaints, as an acknowledged safe and efficacious remedy. The public are requested to notice the name of the sole wholesale agent—EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, late of 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by most respectable chemists.

THE DELIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD is Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, which washes expeditiously, and is harmless to the finest fabric. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Worms, Cramps.—Worms, constantly producing fever and convulsion in children, may be presently and permanently expelled by persevering friction with this ointment, without irritating the child by administering medicine internally. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and Ointment, small cases, on SALE. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—
To whom it may concern.
In the Assigned Estate of
J. FRANCIS,
Draper, Pitt-street.
JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street, respectfully announces to the public at large that he has been the successful purchaser of the Stock-in-Trade of JOHN FRANCIS, at an enormous discount for cash. The stock consists of General Drapery, Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Slops, &c, first-class.
The Stock has been all re-marked at a great reduction from its original cost, and is now on SALE at
J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.
Ladies furnishing, and families laying in their Winter Supplies, will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with. No prices quoted, but ladies are respectfully requested to judge for themselves.
Country buyers and the trade attended to before 10 o'clock.

THE MARKET CLOTH HALL PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT is at 484, George-street, opposite the FRUIT MARKETS, not the HAYMARKET.

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS, NOW LANDING ex JASON.
TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 6d PER YARD
PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 9d PER YARD
PATENT WOVE TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 11d YARD
HEARTH RUGS AND DOOR MATS TO MATCH.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, GEORGE-STREET.

FRENCH MERINOS.—
5 Cases, just landed.
Ex JOHN DUTHIE,
No. 1, Coloured French MERINOS, 1s. 11d. per yard
No. 2, Coloured French MERINOS, 2s. 3½d. per yard
No. 3, Fine French MERINOS, 2s. 6½d. per yard.
Ex IRON DUKE,
3 cases DOUBLE COUTILLE STAYS, 2s. 6d. per pair.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

6000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—an advantageous purchase in the home market will be sold as follows:—
No. 1—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 1s 11d per dozen
No. 2—Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 1s 5½d per half-dozen, 2s 11d per dozen
No. 3—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 3s 11d per dozen
No. 4—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 2s 5½d per half-dozen, 4s 11d per dozen
No. 5—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 2s 11½d per half-dozen, 5s 11d per dozen
No. 6—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, fine, 3s 4½d per half-dozen, 6s 9d per dozen
No. 7.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen 3s 11d per half-dozen
No. 8.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 4s 9d per half-dozen
No. 9.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 5s 8d per half-dozen
No. 10.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 6s 9d per half-dozen
No. 11.—Youths' coloured bordered cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 4s 9d per half-dozen
No. 12.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, coloured borders, 7s 9d per half-dozen.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
404, George-street,
Opposite Telegraph Office.
JOHN SKINNER is now SELLING his STOCK of General Drapery Goods at a
GREAT REDUCTION
upon former prices, in order to convert them into cash. Purchasers may, therefore, expect
GREAT BARGAINS
in
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
JOHN SKINNER is now CLEARING OUT his stock of Drapery Goods at a
GREAT REDUCTION,
FOR CASH ONLY.
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CALICOES, SHEETINGS, and HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, have all been
CUT DOWN IN PRICE.
BARGAINS ON SALE THIS MORNING.
FOR CASH ONLY.
1000 pieces of INDIA LONGCLOTH, at 6s 9d per 12 yards
A lot of Summer Mantles, at 3s 9d, reduced from 18s 6d
A lot of Summer Shawls, at 4s 9d, reduced from 21s
A lot of Ladies' Silk Under Vests, at 3s, reduced from 10s 6d
A lot of Blonde Bonnet Fronts, at 4½d, reduced from 2s 6d
A lot of French Flowers, one penny each, reduced from 9d
A lot of Ladies' New Belts, at 6d, reduced from 3s 6d
A lot of ditto ditto ditto, 1s 11d, reduced from 6s 6d
A lot of Ladies' Head-dresses, 6d each, reduced from 4s
A lot of Chenille Hair Nets, 9d, reduced from 3s 9d
A lot of Corded Silk Nets, 9½d, reduced from 2s 6d
A lot of Spangled Nets, 9½d, reduced from 5s 6d
A lot of Mohair Caps, 3½d, reduced from 2s 9d
A lot of Chenille ditto, 3d, reduced from 4s
A lot of Sun Shades, 1s 6d, reduced from 3s 6d
A lot of Lined Parachutes, 2s 6d, reduced from 12s 9d
A lot of Black Silk ditto, 3s 6d, reduced from 18s 9d
A lot of Real Lace Collars, 1s, reduced from 6s 9d
A lot of Real Lace Chemisettes, 2s 6d, reduced from 10s 6d
A lot of Real Lace Habits, 2s 6d, reduced from 25s
A lot of Linen Collars, 2½d, reduced from 1s
A lot of Lace Sets, 2s, reduced from 12s 6d
A lot of Silk Velvets, 1s for 18 yards, reduced from 2s
A lot of Bonnet Preservers, 6d, reduced from 3s
A lot of Crochet Sets, 3s 6d, reduced from 25s
A lot of French Lawn Handkerchiefs, 1s 6d, reduced from 4s 6d.
A lot of Spangled Crochet Table Mats, 4½d each, reduced from 3s 11d
A lot of Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, 7s 6d dozen, reduced from 30s
A lot of Ladies' Silk Gloves, 7½d, reduced from 2s 6d.
JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!!
RE-OPENING
of the
LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
under
NEW MANAGEMENT,
NEW SYSTEM,
NEW PRICES.
UNPRECEDENTED SALE
OF
VALUABLE DRAPERY GOODS.
Messrs. BAULKE and ARDERN (the present proprietors) have much pleasure in stating that they have PURCHASED FOR CASH, AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT, from the TRUSTEES, the WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE in the assigned estate of the late firm.
Messrs. BAULKE and ARDERN would simply announce that they intend offering the whole of this VALUABLE STOCK at such prices that CANNOT FAIL to give satisfaction and effect a SPEEDY CLEARANCE.
WITHOUT QUOTING a list of prices, which frequently tends to mislead purchasers, the PROPRIETORS respectfully invite the PUBLIC to INSPECT THE SAME FOR THEMSELVES.
86, KING-STREET.
BAULKE and ARDERN,
PROPRIETORS.
Sydney, March 17th.
N.B.—LADIES are respectfully informed that the GREAT SALE of VALUABLE DRAPERY GOODS, purchased from the Trustees in the assigned estate of Ardern and Edmondson, will only continue for a short time.
BAULKE and ARDERN,
86, King-street.
March 20th.

TO THE GENTLEMEN of SYDNEY, ITS ENVIRONS, and the country generally.
THOMPSON and GILES desire at this particular season to apprise those gentlemen who have favoured them hitherto with their patronage and support that their arrangements for conducting their tailoring and woollen departments for this season are of a first-class order.
In order to facilitate business, and afford as
GREAT CONVENIENCE
as possible in the purchase of goods,
THOMPSON and GILES
have greatly altered and enlarged
THESE DEPARTMENTS,
and they feel bold to say that no establishment
IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
presents a better arrangement for conducting its business, or offers such inducements for gentlemen in the selection of materials, or the style and finish of their garments.
These departments are now under
NEW MANAGEMENT,
and guided by an experience
UNSURPASSED IN ENGLAND.
The services also of a first class cutter have been secured, and the proprietors anticipate for this season an unusual influx for trade, as their new arrangements in the purchase of their goods, and their style of workmanship, are unequalled in the colony.
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES, having greatly augmented their stock by recent arrivals, the above department is now fully asserted with the best makes in
WEST OF ENGLAND BROADCLOTHS
DOESKINS
FANCY MIXTURES
CREVIOTS
GREY and CLERICAL mixtures
DIAGONALS
TWEEDS
SILK MIXTURES
MELTON CLOTHS
and materials suitable for RIDING HABITS;
and we can CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND those gentlemen
WHO ARE ABOUT TO ORDER
THEIR AUTUMN and WINTER SUITS
to inspect our stock PRIOR TO giving orders
ELSEWHERE.
The LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES, with BEST MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP will characterise our efforts
FOR THIS SEASON.
Full dress suits
Gentlemen's office suits
Promenade suits
in a large variety of textures and mixtures.
Black cloth suits.
ORDERS FOR MOURNING EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
by competent workmen employed on the premises.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully call attention to the fact that as all their GOODS are bought
for CASH,
in the home markets, and that as they are IMPORTERS on their own resources, direct from the Manufacturers, they are in a position to Buy cheaper and Sell cheaper than those can, whose long dated bills are given in lieu of cash.
The ADVANTAGES presented by the changes which so often occur in the markets are seized by
CASH BUYERS,
and thus THOMPSON and GILES are enabled
TO SELL their materials CHEAP,
while at the same time they guarantee the best Style and Finish, and a PERFECT FIT in all orders with which they are favoured.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
IMPORTERS DIRECT
from the Manufacturers.

GENTLEMEN'S HAT and MERCERY DEPARTMENT,
DENISON HOUSE.
The ENLARGEMENT of these important departments, and the arrangement of the NEW COUNTERS and FIXTURES has been effected, or rather FORCED UPON US by the
RAPIDLY INCREASING TRADE
which it is our pleasure to realise.
NO EFFORT HAS BEEN SPARED to render this part of our business one of
ECONOMY and DECIDED ADVANTAGE
to our customers and the public.
OUR RECENT IMPORTATIONS by the MAIL and CLIPPER SHIPS are to hand, and comprise among them the following:—
HAT DEPARTMENT.
6 cases of GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS SILK HATS, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s.
NEWEST SHAPES
from Woodrow, Townend, Bowdage, Beaumann, Christy, and other makers
Gentlemen's DRAB SHELL HATS, all sizes, NEWEST SHAPES
SOFT FELT HATS
ITALIAN and TURCO ditto
LOW-CROWNED HATS, in the following new shapes

The Westminster	The Cambridge	The St. Albans
Harrow	Sydney	Cobden
Eton	Sutherland	Gladstone
Oxford	Trinity Col.	Portesque
Rugby	London	Palmerston

and others.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.
Longcloth Shirts, linen fronts, in all sizes, with bands or collars
FORD'S BEST EUREKA SHIRTS
Shirts made to order at the shortest notice.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, in several new patterns.
GENTS' UNDERVESTS in
MERINO
GAUZE DITTO
LAMBSWOOL
and FANCY SILK and WOOLLEN MIXTURES.
GENTS' COLLARS,
in ALL the newest shapes, including the
PATENT FRENCH REGATTA COLLAR.
LINEN WRISTS and CUFFS.
GENTS' TIES and SCARVES, all the newest styles.
GENTS' HALF-HOSE in
BROWN COTTON
MERINO, fancy and plain
VIGONIA FEET, cotton tops
LAMBSWOOL.
GENTS' PATENT REGISTERED BRACES (French)
Ditto ditto COTTON ditto
Ditto ditto LEATHER ditto
Ditto BELTS for CRICKETING and AQUATIC pursuits.
TRAVELLING RUGS, LEATHER BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and every article requisite for
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS.
THOMPSON and GILES.
DENISON HOUSE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to invite the attention of PARENTS and GUARDIANS to their
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
variety in every description of
COLONIAL MANUFACTURED BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
suitable for the coming season, which, on inspection, will be found to exceed anything as yet attempted by them.
The extensive additions recently effected in the MANUFACTURING Department, together with late shipments, comprising every description of NEW and DURABLE MATERIALS, warrants the assertion that one visit to their
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' GALLERY
will prove beyond question their Stock of
JUVENILE CLOTHING
to be unsurpassed by any other establishment in the colony.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.
LIST OF PRICES.
SENSATION SUITS, in plain and fancy meltons, from 15s to 20s
SENSATION SUITS, in fancy tweeds, from 20s to 26s
SENSATION SUITS, in angola tweeds, from 17s 6d to 22s 6d
SENSATION SUITS, in fancy tweeds, from 18s to 25s
SENSATION SUITS, in blue diagonal coatings, from 25s to 31s
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in meltons, from 12s 6d to 16s 6d
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in angolas, from 15s to 20s
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in fancy tweeds, from 14s to 21s
ZOUAVE SUITS, in fancy materials, from 12s 6d to 17s 6d
ZOUAVE SUITS, in blue diagonals, from 17s 6d to 25s
TUNICS, BLACK CLOTH, PLAIN, from 10s 6d to 15s
TUNICS, BLACK CLOTH, Fancy BRAID, from 13s 6d to 20s
TUNICS, BLACK and Coloured Doeskins, from 6s to 12s 6d
TUNICS, PLAIN and FANCY Tweeds, from 6s 6d to 10s 6d
BOYS' SERVICEABLE CLOTH TROUSERS, from 6s 6d to 8s 6d
BOYS' FANCY TWEED TROUSERS, from 7s 6d to 9s 6d
BOYS' DOESKIN TROUSERS, from 8s to 12s 6d
YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, from 16s to 25s
YOUTHS' SUPERIOR CLOTH SUITS, from 30s to 40s
YOUTHS' WEST OF ENGLAND SUITS, from 35s to 45s
YOUTHS' BLACK SACS, from 13s to 23s
YOUTHS' BLACK TROUSERS, from 8s to 13s
YOUTHS' BLACK VESTS, from 3s 6d to 6s 6d
YOUTHS' FANCY CLOTH TROUSER

HONEY, very superior, 4d and 4½d per lb., in small lots. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, Sussex-st.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

SEED WHEAT.—Golden drop, red Llamas, Egyptian, &c., on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

SEEDS.—Lucerne, clovers, rye grass, prairie grass, English grass, couch grass, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

SEEDS (Garden) of all kinds, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Stores, 229, Pitt-st.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

GUANO. — Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bags. Samples bags may be obtained at 8s. each. RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

CHIMNEY-PIECES and Chimney-pots, at G. WACRY'S, Modeller, 163, Castlereagh-street.

SLATES, best Bangor, 150,000 cheap, LEAD, best milled, 45 tons. GALVANIZED, corrugated, and plain iron. CEMENT, best brands, 1500 casks. BLASTING POWDER, best brands. FLAGSTONES, blue Scotch, 12,000 feet. MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, in great variety. REGISTERED GRATES and wire nails. OILS and paints. DRAIN PIPES, reduced prices. R. WYNNE, Importer, 30, New Pitt street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BEST Newcastle Coal, Breese, Fire wood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

ANVIL CREEK COAL, equal to best English. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

BULLI COAL, 20s per ton, cash. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR SALE, a superior banker's SAFE. Apply at the office of the Pacific Insurance Company.

FOR SALE, Lease of PREMISES, Darling-street, Balmain, recently occupied by Hunter and Co., as a boot shop; subject to a ground rent of £8 per annum, to 1st of May, 1870. Apply to E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a Brick COTTAGE, 3 rooms, good water, £70. J. OATES, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

MARINE VILLAS at BOTANY BAY.—Several beautifully-situated villa sites facing the Bunnerong Road, and opposite the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, for SALE. Title, grant from the Crown. Lovers of the bay scenery and those delighting in a quiet and secluded retreat with the advantage of sea bathing, will have an opportunity of purchasing one or more of these allotments, within three minutes' walk from the beach. Healthy situation, and within an hour's drive of the city. The allotments have a large frontage to the road, and contain a considerable portion of valuable swamp land varying in size for convenience of purchasers, as per plan. Market gardeners or retired tradesmen especially will find this a really first-rate investment of their capital.

Apply to Mr. THOMAS KELLETT, on the ground; or to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Solicitor, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.—PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.—FOR POSITIVE SALE, THE BENOPAI SHEEP RUN, comprising 20,000 acres of well-grassed land, abundantly watered, naturally bounded on two sides by the Waiopai river, and the remainder, partly by a natural boundary, but mainly by a fence of Moreton's patent wire with iron straining posts, &c., &c.

Distant by a good road of 25 miles from the shipping port of Blenheim, and seventy miles from the city of Nelson.

A post office is established on the station.

18,234 acres of the above are freehold

150 acres of which are timbered, and

3000 acres fenced with Moreton's patent wire, and subdivided into paddocks; about 50 acres being sown with English grasses.

A substantial timber-built dwelling-house, of 12 rooms, with kitchens, out-offices, garden, &c.

Ditto ditto ditto, 6 rooms.

Wool shed, including covering for 1500 sheep, wool presses, &c.

Dipping apparatus, boilers, and all conveniences for washing 10,000 sheep per day.

Cottages on various parts of the station.

Cottage and 30-acre paddock, sown with English grass, near the town of Blenheim. With these will be sold,

About 15,000 sheep, of mixed ages and sexes.

Working bullocks, horses, &c., and everything necessary for the perfect working of the station.

For full particulars apply to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned begs to offer for SALE that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SHEEP PROPERY, known as

BENDEMEERE,

in the Darling Downs and Maranoa Districts, Queensland, situated between the runs of Messrs. Denchar and Lee, W. Miles, and Messrs. C. J. and E. M. Royds, comprising (15) Fifteen Blocks of country, about 550 square miles, well watered and grassed, with abundance of myall and saltbush.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of everything necessary for the working of the establishment up to its capabilities—90,000 sheep. On the head station are the following improvements:—A comfortable five-roomed house, large garden, detached kitchen, with servants' room and pantry, five-roomed bachelor's cottage, stable, extensive general store, capable of holding 20 tons of goods, with fittings complete, a large meat, salt, and iron store, with racks, tables, &c., cart shed, three huts, woolshed 72 feet long, and yards, shearers' hut, dray shed, drafting yards, stockyard, with swing gates, horse yard at junction of three paddocks, for convenience of working them, being many miles in extent; on the run are two overseers' quarters and 20 huts, with yards or hurdles; together with 31,000 head of sheep stock, 200 head of cattle stock, 50 head of horse stock (more or less) stores, working bullocks, draft horses, drays, and rolling stock.

Average time for leases to run—nine years.

Rent and assessment, £112 7s per annum.

The run is intersected by the surveyed railway line to Roma, at a point twenty-five miles south of the head station, and distant from Dalby 100 miles, which line of railway is under course of completion. The purchaser will have pre-emptive right of purchase over 128,000 acres, at 20s per acre.

This property has never suffered from drought in the driest seasons.

Ewes to lamb in April, 4000, and in September, 8000.

The sheep are warranted sound and never diseased, as under:—

3660 ewes, 1½ years old, in March, 1866
3250 ditto, 2½ ditto ditto, ditto
4246 ditto, 3½ and 4½ ditto, ditto
3644 ditto, 5½ and 6½ ditto, ditto
1532 ditto, aged
420 ditto, stud and half bred
2500 wethers, one and a half years old, ditto
2060 ditto, two and a half years old, ditto
1510 ditto, of ages
310 rams
58 ditto, imported and half-bred
7910 weaners, of equal sexes.

31,000 more or less.

For several years every attention has been paid, and no expense spared to improve both the sheep and property.

Average clip two and a quarter pounds, and price realised in England, one and tenpence per pound.

For some years past, between 8000 and 9000 sheep have been culled annually. Gross returns, £11,000 per annum.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the sheep and property, when every information will be afforded them.

Terms.—One-third cash; the remainder, if required, by payments extending over a period of ten years, bearing interest (8 per cent.), and secured on the property in the usual way.

The vendor being anxious to leave the colony, would try and meet the views of intending purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mr. Arnott, on the station; or to the proprietor.

Agents liberally treated with.

H. W. COXEN, Cochrane-street, Brighton, Victoria.

February 28th, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be glad to dispose of 10,000 (ten thousand) prime WETHERS, to arrive in April, at Deniliquin, delivered as may be agreed upon.

Agents liberally treated with.

H. W. COXEN, Cochrane-street, Brighton, Victoria.

February 28th, 1866.

STORE SHEEP.—
6,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
4,000 2 and 4-tooth ditto, ditto
6,000 full mouthed, ditto
5,000 maidens, Castlereagh River
7,000 ditto, all young, Liverpool Plains
10,000 store wethers, Darling Downs
10,000 ditto, ditto
10,000 ditto, ditto.

P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.—
2000 BULLOCKS, near Glen Innes
500 Peyed Cows, and 500 Bullocks, near Glen Innes.
1500 very good mixed, or 1000 Bullocks, near Glen Innes
1500 mixed, in fine condition, near Table Land
3000 mixed, near Armidale, fine large framed cattle
1000 mixed, in good condition, near Glen Innes
500 bullocks, or 1000 mixed, near Armidale
Several very choice lots on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

SHEEP and CATTLE for SALE.—22,000 wethers on two Darling Downs Stations near Drayton
10,000 ditto, on other Darling Downs Stations
10,000 ditto, on the Burnett

EWES.

6000 maidens, Darling Downs, near Dalby
6000 ditto, ditto, near Warwick
2000 ditto, ditto, near Drayton
20,000 ewes, 3 years to full-mouthed prime Downs sheep
5000 ditto, young, on Peak Downs
2000 ditto, 4 to 5 years, on the Comet
3000 ditto, 1 to 4 years, on the Barcoo

WEANERS.

5000 mixed prime Darling Downs
5000 ditto, Peak Downs
RAMS, from the best breeders
1700 head store cattle, on the Clarence
700 ditto ditto on the M'Intyre.

HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—On PEAK DOWNS.—Two first-class Sheep Stations, with 6000 and 15,000 sheep respectively.
ON THE BARCOO.—A Sheep Station, with 20,000 sheep, capabilities from 60,000 to 70,000.
AT BROAD SOUND.—Two Cattle Stations, very large capabilities and small number of cattle.
ON THE DAWSON.—A Station, with 5000 sheep and 1500 cattle, large capabilities. Also,
Several other properties on the Flinders, Suttor, &c.
For particulars, apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP STATION, in Queensland.—For SALE, a STATION suited to a man with small means, district Darling Downs, 70 miles from Warwick, with 9600 sheep. Terms easy.

Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE Sheep and Cattle, in lots, for SALE, in Queensland. FATTORINI and CO., 138, Pitt-street.

QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, a first-class fattening Station, within 20 miles Ipswich market. F. and Co.

DARLING DOWNS. — A good STATION, with 10,000 sheep—price 14s. Terms easy. Fattorini and Co.

QUEENSLAND.—For private Sale, one of the choicest Stations on the Darling Downs, 45,000 sheep. F. and Co.

CAPITAL HORSE, Spring Cart, and Harness, £30 the lot. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st., opposite School of Arts.

BUGGY HORSES for SALE, stout, handsome, pair chestnut cobs, £32; small pair neat bay Horses, £20; pair young black Horses, £45; any trial given. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

KANGAROO DOGS and RETRIEVERS for SALE, at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

BAY COB, American Buggy, and Harness, only £45 the lot. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, on THURSDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. George Lane to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
190 head fat cattle.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Thursday's General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. Richardson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 head useful horses, just arrived, in good condition, from 3 to 6 years old, broken-in to saddle and harness, and quiet.

Draught Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. M. Quig to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 head horses, from 6 to 7 years old, in good condition, some broken to saddle and harness, and others subject to draught trials.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, on THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by J. K. Wilkinson, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Ebenezer Orr, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
1517 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Andrew Dunn, jun., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
125 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, THIS DAY, 29th instant,

As follows:—
At 10 a.m., roasting pigs and poultry.
At 11 a.m., milch cows, heifers, and springers.
At 12 noon, sheep, calves, lambs, and pigs.
At 2 p.m., butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
And at half-past 4 p.m., fruit.
The sale of the various lots will commence punctually at the time advertised.

Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A superior lot of milch cows and springers.

And at 12 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; at 10.45, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
Hay, &c At his Stores, at 2 o'clock, seasonable fruit.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell, THIS DAY, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, wood, &c., at 10 a.m.
At Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot,
Farm and dairy produce, poultry, live stock, &c., at 11 a.m., THIS DAY, Thursday.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Wool Sale.

H. R. REID will sell by auction, at the Public Wool Sales Room, Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at a quarter-past 2,
128 bales wool
Lot of sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

At the Chamber of Commerce.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock prompt,
48 bales wool.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Wool, Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 29th March, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides.
And, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
110 bales wool
Lot sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 29th March, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
70 casks tallow
800 hides
Kip, sole, and harness leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ Also, at the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
154 bales wool
5000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Casks of tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.
And at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, on the same day, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales of wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Slates, Iron Piping, Poles, &c.
Books, Books.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Lot building materials, slates, and scaffolding poles.
Also, at half-past 11 o'clock,
About 500 vols. books.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Important and Unreserved Clearance Sale.
To close shipments.

Prior to Removal to 249, George-street, late in the occupation of S. A. Joseph, Esq.

BOOTS AND SHOES
SADDLERY, &c.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Saddlers, Country Buyers, and others.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 29th instant.

N. COLLIER will sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
150 packages boots and shoes consisting of a large variety of men's, women's, and children's goods, viz.:—
Men's bevel edge calf wellingtons
Ditto calf half-wellingtons, mid. sub.
Ditto calf E.S. boots, kid and memel tops, wrinkled fronts, mock button, &c.
Ditto ditto bluchers, 1-4, 10-13
Ladies' kid boots E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto black cashmere, E.S., M.H., fancy vamps
Ditto ditto ditto E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace, S.H., and riveted, 5-8
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., T.P.H., welts
Children's ditto ditto, ditto, T.P.H., 10-13, 6-9
Children's boots, patent copper toes
Ditto kid and cashmere boots, E.S., 10-13, 6-9
Memel balmorals, riveted, 1-2 and 10-13
Ditto cordovan boots, T.P.H., riveted, 7-10 and 11-1
Ditto coloured morocco balmorals, E.S., 3-5
Ditto coloured and black alpaca, 2-5
Men's and women's buff, margate, and carpet slippers, &c.
Also,
Ladies' side saddles
Gents' saddlery, bridles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At Cannon House, King-street.

To Gunsmiths, Country Buyers, Sporting Gentlemen, and others.
Unreserved Sale by Auction of the
STOCK-IN-TRADE OF Mr. W. J. WHITFIELD.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. W. J. Whitfield to sell by auction, at Cannon House, King-street, THIS DAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of guns, revolvers, ammunition, &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, March 31st, at 10 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Librarians and others.

By order of the Executors of the late William Macpherson, Esq.
Large and Valuable Library of rare Works.
For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late William Macpherson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 31st, at 10 o'clock,
Large and valuable library of rare books.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, March 31st, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Innkeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
Sewing-machine, by Wheeler and Wilson
Sewing-machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs
Choice Engravings, after Sir Edwin Landseer, Turner, Rosa Bonheur, and other celebrities
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Allison
Drawing-room Suite, Walnut covered in damask
Oval Walnut Loo Table, with carved plinth
Walnut Devonport and Canterbury Whatnot
Carpets, Hearthrugs, Pier Glasses
Handsome Washstand, and Dressing Table to match
Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe, by Wylie and Lochead
Elegant Walnut Chiffoniere, with plate glass back and marble top
Valuable Bronze Ornaments
Chests Drawers, Toilet Glasses
Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Brass Bedsteads, and Bedding
Bookcase and Escritoire, and Books
Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Services
Glassware, Crockery, and the usual Household requisites.
Also,
A Twenty-shot Revolver, Double Gun (breech loader)
Wagonette, with Hood
Harness, Saddle, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.
On view at the Rooms.

SATURDAY, March 31st.

On the Premises, 145, Castlereagh-street.

General Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Couches, Chiffoniers, Iron Bedsteads, Horsehair Mattresses, Palliasses, Chests Drawers, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 145, Castlereagh-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The household furniture and effects.
Without reserve.

Damaged Blankets.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Pak Wan, Warren, master, from London.

THURSDAY, 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th,
LL 52—50 pairs 9-4 medium, slightly
53—49 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
62—50 ditto 11-4 ditto, ditto
64—50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
68—50 ditto 9-4 super magenta, ditto.
Terms, cash before delivery.

Blankets, Miller's Moles, Sheeting, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex John Duthie and Granite City.

THURSDAY, 29, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th,
Several consignments of drapery, comprising blankets, sheetings, millers' moles, clothing, &c.
Tartan plaids
Coloured coburgs
Black ditto
Worsted damasks
Plain wincey s
Rough browns
Fancy mohairs
Welsh flannels
Black alpacas
Merino shawls
Cotton handkerchiefs
Gent's fancy doe suits
Ditto fancy doe sacs
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto fancy doe trousers
Ditto crimson shirts
Ditto molten cloth
Boys' and youths' suits
Pilot reefers
Millers' moles
Bedford cord trousers.
Terms at sale.

Gents' Black Paris Hats
Ditto Drab Shell ditto.

THURSDAY, 29th, at 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th,
2 cases black silk hats, newest shape
2 ditto drab shell ditto.
Terms at sale.

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Medium Blankets.

THURSDAY, 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th,
1 bale 9-4 medium blankets
1 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto
1 ditto 11-4 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Best Navy Canvas.

To Tentmakers, Shipchandlers, and others.

THURSDAY, 29th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th,
3 bales best striped navy canvas.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 5th April.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock.
Large parcels of sugars, teas, groceries, tobacco, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 29th March, 1866.

POCKET ALARUMS, TIMEPIECES, CALL BELLS, WATCHSTANDS, LETTER CLIPS, CASH BOXES, &c., &c., &c.

To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Watch and Clock Makers
To Stationers
To Fancy Warehousemen
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 29th March, 1866, at 11,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
1 case new pocket alarums and brass stands
1 case brass timepieces, with alarum
1 case chenille nets, collars, cuffs, pearl coronets, head dresses, &c
1 case call bells, ash trays, match boxes, letter clips, watch-stands, scent cruets, tobacco jars, letter scales, &c.
1 case cash boxes, with brass tumbler locks, 7-inch to 12-inch
1 case teaspoons, dominoes, &c.
1 case roulettes, race games, &c
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

2 Cases Super Black Broadcloths
10 Cases Ready-made Clothing
Consisting of
Fancy Doe and Tweed Trousers
Ditto ditto Suits
Black Cloth Coats and Vests
Doeskin Vests
Crimean Shirts, &c.
White Shirts
2 Cases assorted Felt Hats
Men's Leghorn Hats, &c.
Hosiery, Flannels, &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

To Warehousemen, Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, March the 29th, at 11 o'clock.
The above.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

By Order of the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of M. D. Cohen.

Drapery
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Slops
Saddlery
Concertinas, &c.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of
Drapery, hosiery
Haberdashery, slops
Saddlery, concertinas, &c.
In the insolvent estate of M. D. Cohen.
Terms, cash.

Cod Liver Oil.

A Genuine Parcel, now landing ex Talbot, from Newfoundland via Oporto.

THURSDAY, 29th March.

To Chemists and Druggists, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
Second lot to be offered,
3 hogsheads cod liver oil.
Terms at sale.

English Oak.

To Timber Merchants, Shipbuilders, Railway Contractors, Cabinetmakers, and others.

THURSDAY, 29th March.
on Circular Quay.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Circular Quay, near the Commissariat Stores, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Jason,
375 pieces English oak.
Terms, cash.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Of one of the most
LUCRATIVE INVESTMENTS,
now really established, and the produce of which is now becoming
a Staple of the Colony.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered,
400 shares in the Fitzroy Iron Works.
The produce of these mines, yielding hematite iron ore, has been proved to be inexhaustible, the quality unsurpassed for strength, tenacity, and purity, properties which render its conversion into wrought iron easier than that from ores of any other part of the world.

The RAILWAY to these works will, it is expected, be finished BY THE 1st OCTOBER, and as soon as that is accomplished shares in this company will be eagerly sought after.

Terms at sale.

Bourbon Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Dragon, Corbett, from Bourbon.

More or less damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 29th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

Ex Dragon,

Slightly damaged.	Much damaged.
I— 25 bags	20 bags
H— 19 ditto	
G—110 ditto	60 ditto
B— 74 ditto	50 ditto
D— 97 ditto	55 ditto
E— 71 ditto	20 ditto
F— 27 ditto	10 ditto
A— 63 ditto	30 ditto
K— 43 ditto	
C— 7 ditto	
J— 1 ditto	
—152 ditto	
Gillott—151 ditto	96 ditto
X— 93 ditto	40 ditto
Washed out, 105 bags.	

Total, 1268 bags.

N.B.—The lots marked I, J, K, E, are LARGE bags, all the rest are SMALL.
Terms, cash.

Choice Wines and Spirits.

Extensive Unreserved Sale, to close consignments.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12,

Important Notice to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Importers, Publicans, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

Amontillado Sherry
Garcia ditto
Cram, Sutor and Co.'s Ditto
Offley's Port
Collins's Champagne.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 12,
The following balances of consignments of really choice wines, spirits, &c:—

Ex Young Lochinvar,
13 quarter-casks pale amontillado, MTA
1 butt 5 quarter-casks and 10 octaves pale sherry, 4 diamond
5 hogsheads very pale sherry
3 ditto, 20 quarter-casks ditto, MZA

Ex Philosopher,
40 quarter-casks very pale sherry, R in diamond, 4 grape.

Ex Queen of Nations,
18 ditto ditto, ditto.

Ex Bahia,
31 ditto ditto, ditto.

Ex John Duthie,
2 butts 2 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks superior sherry, M A D
1 butt 3 hogsheads 60 quarter-casks ditto ditto, MTA
138 cases white seal Amontillado

Ex Cumberland,
195 cases white seal Amontillado, SLA.

Ex Lady Alicia,
10 quarter-casks 5 octaves Garcia's sherry, 4 grape.

Ex British Peer,
6 quarter-casks Cramp, Sutor, and Co.'s ditto, 4 grape, VVP
6 ditto ditto ditto, 5 grape, VVP
4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 grape, VR.

Ex Cumberland.
150 cases fine old port, 3 diamond.

Ex City of Madras,
30 cases Offley's port, No. 4
25 ditto ditto ditto, No. 6.

Ex Lammermuir,
47 cases fine old port, WB in diamond.

Ex Dora,
39 cases Collins' champagne, 1 dozen
6 ditto ditto ditto, 2 dozen.

250 cases Thomas Frères Brisson and Cie's superior French Brandy
500 ditto ditto medium ditto
150 ditto ditto
6 quarter-casks dark Brandy
750 half-cases Geneva
300 cases superior Port
100 ditto ditto Sherry
200 ditto dinner ditto
8 quarter-casks very superior Port, single diamond
8 ditto ditto double ditto.

D47— 3 hogsheads 9 quarter-casks Otard's fine pale brandy, 1863.
A934— 7 hogsheads Planat and Co.'s finest pale brandy 1862
R22—11 quarter-casks ditto ditto, 1863
H47— 8 hogsheads United Vineyard Company's dark brandy, 1863

Also,
Z112—30 hogsheads Atkins and Co.'s double diamond port,
77 quarter-casks Cozens's sherry, ADAD
34 octaves ditto ditto, 3.O over VP
17 quarter-casks ditto pale ditto, double grape over PP
62 ditto fine port, single grape in diamond over HE
30 hogsheads Selby's masdeu
45 quarter-casks ditto
65 ditto port, 3 diamond.

Ex Beemah,
95 cases Bishop's ginger brandy, 1 28-32.
6 quarter-casks Worthington and Son's brandy, pale
1 ditto ditto dark,
200 dozen red and white hermitage and reisling.
Terms at sale.

THE ESTATE OF ASH ISLAND,
HUNTER'S RIVER,
COMPRISING 2751 ACRES OF LAND.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE HONORABLE A. W. SCOTT, ESQ., AND HIS NUMEROUS TENANTRY.

T. W. BOWDEN is tavoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 29th March instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the magnificent estate known as
ASH ISLAND,
in the River Hunter, extending from Hexham for several miles towards Newcastle, from which it is distant about four and a quarter miles. The estate comprises 2751 acres, a large portion being arable land of the richest kind, surveyed and subdivided into farms, varying from 10 to 60 acres; twenty-one of them, containing 467 acres, are let and produce above £600 per annum; forty-two remain open to selection and treaty. These small farms front the river on the north and south sides, and do not extend far inland. The centre of the island is forest land, richly grassed, affording excellent pasture in all seasons of the year, on which a herd of cattle might always be kept to supply Newcastle with fat bullocks when unobtainable in any other part of the district; a fact well known to the carcase butchers in that part of the country.

The HOMESTEAD is situated at the western extremity of the island, close to Hexham. Upon it is a very desirable cottage residence, with the necessary offices for a respectable family. The orchard adjoining the house comprises several acres, and is planted chiefly with orange trees; other fruit trees of every description are planted, and grow luxuriantly.

About 42 acres form a LUCERNE PADDOCK, always in a high state of culture, and very productive. Steamers lie alongside a jetty at this place to receive the produce. A large building is here erected for the residence of the workmen employed on the homestead.

A well-grassed bush paddock of above 130 acres lies at the rear of the lucerne field.

A few acres of the homestead has been planted with the New Zealand flax plant, and flourishes amazingly. The yield is enormous, the strength and length of fibre very superior.

The soil, climate, and situation seem so favourable to the growth of this article, that its culture would prove an immense source of profit.

THE FACILITIES of WATER and LAND CARRIAGE are as great as could possibly be wished for. The estate has a vast extent of frontage to the River Hunter, with any extent of deep water, to enable vessels to load direct from the spot. The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY passes along the adjacent river bank, at the back of the estate, and secures the most perfect land carriage.

ITS PROXIMITY to NEWCASTLE (the second great shipping port of New South Wales), to East and West Maitland, Raymond Terrace, and Morpeth, ensures a ready market for all kinds of produce—further secured by the facilities for export to all the markets and seaports of New South Wales and the adjacent colonies.

COAL.—From various experiments at different places, made by careful boring, coal of excellent quality has been invariably found, showing that the seam underlying the whole island would probably prove a good working one, and, from the position, well adapted for inexpensive shipment, no engineering difficulty existing.

☞ The estate is NOT LIABLE TO BE FLOODED—a very material feature to all who have had any experience of farming in this colony.

The title has been obtained from THE LANDS TITLE COURT.

The whole will be sold in one lot.

*** Capitalists will thus have an opportunity of retaining such portions of the estate as they may desire, and sell the rest as at present subdivided into farms or otherwise, and at such times as they may choose.

Plans on view.

Terms, liberal

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British-built Barque RANGOON.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 29th of March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The British-built barque RANGOON, under a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales, with all her rigging, sails, spars, anchors, chains, boats, and apparel, as she now lies in Johnstone's Bay, Darling Harbour, in Port Jackson.
Register tonnage, 374 24 tons.
The ship is copper-fastened. Her inventory may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
The Rangoon was built in Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, in the year 1852. Is copper fastened, 116 feet long, main breadth 27 feet 3·10ths; depth of hold 18 feet 7-tenths.
☞ A printed copy of the inventory can now be had at the sale rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 30 ACRES, ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM SYDNEY, near to the Road from CANTERBURY to ILLAWARRA, about HALF a MILE from Mrs. White's PUBLIC-HOUSE.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, the 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
A block of good land, comprising 30 acres, situated as above, being

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN SALISBURY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed daughter, MARY. The procession to move from his residence, 36, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hill, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERALS.—The Friends of the late Mr. HENRY BARK, Saddler, are invited to attend his Funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000 | Life—£100,000
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur, George Alfred Lloyd, Esq., George Wigram Allen, Esq., John Frazer, Esq., A. H. C. Macaw, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.
SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE. Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
John Watkins, Esq., A. B. Smith, Esq., Henry Prince, Esq., J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required. C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, L1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
Capital subscribed..... £2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS.			
Capital paid up	£301,752	0	0
Reserve Life Department	1,656,221	13	4
Reserve surplus fund	971,409	12	10
Balance of undivided profits	192,959	18	11
Total	£3,212,343	5	0
REVENUE.			
Fire premiums	£742,674	0	0
Life premiums	236,243	0	0
Interest on investments	166,000	0	0
Total income	£1,144,917	0	0

The directors in Sydney continue to issue policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

COOKE, ZOYARA, and WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 29.
FOURTH GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Nonpareils of the Profession, Messrs. ROSS and CARLO, in their Wonderful Feat entitled the PERSIAN THRONE, or PERILOUS CHAIR.
SENOR OLMA in his great character THE APE OF BORNEO, or GREAT MAN MONKEY.
The Educated Horse OTHELLO, introduced by MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA.
By Universal Request, The Educated Mules PETE and BARNEY will be reintroduced.
THE ROYAL JESTER, Mr. JAMES COOKE, in his inexhaustible Budget of Witticisms.
Together with the entire Company in their principal acts.
In active preparation, THE GREAT ENGLISH STEEPLECHASE, or HARVEST HOME.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. R. Tolano.
Alteration of Time.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY
to witness the beautiful performances of the HOWSON OPERA TROUPE, assisted by
Mr. HENRI HERBERTE, the celebrated Tenor.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, March 29th, the entertainments will commence with the laughable comedietta, entitled
DUEL IN THE DARK.
To be followed by the grand Miserere act of IL TROVATORE.
Leonora ..... Miss Emma Howson
Manrico ..... Mr. Henri Herberte
Count di Luna ..... Mr. Frank Howson
Ruiz ..... Mr. Hasker.
To conclude with, for the first time in Sydney, the highly amusing Vaudeville, from the French, entitled
PIERETTE! or the VILLAGE RIVALS.
Capalin, a ladies' shoemaker..... Mr. J. Howson, jun.
Marchou, a brazier..... Mr. Frank Howson
Pierette, keeper of a small wine-house.. Miss Clelia Howson
As played by her with the greatest possible success in Melbourne.
In the course of the Vaudeville will be sung several songs, duets, trios, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, March 31st,
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT,
being positively the last appearance in Sydney of Misses EMMA and CLELIA HOWSON!
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

DANCING.—Mrs. C. READ'S Quadrille Party, on MONDAY next. Assembly Rooms, 75, William-st.

DANCING, TO-NIGHT, at Mr. R. DAVIS'S, three doors from the Lighthouse Hotel.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Subscription Season for 1866, of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG.
Mr. W. S. LYSTER has the honour to announce to his subscribers and the gentry of Sydney, that his arrangements for the coming season will far exceed any of his previous efforts for the production of grand opera in this city.
Having effected engagements with nearly all the first instrumentalists in Australia, organised a powerful and most effective chorus, and secured the services of the first scenic artistes in the country, he feels certain that the operatic representations will be as perfect as it is possible to give them in this colony, and cannot be surpassed out of the large capitals of Europe.
In addition to the principal artistes who have already had the honour of appearing in Sydney, Mr. Lyster has much pleasure in announcing that he has, at considerable expense, brought from London, Mr. Albert Richardson, baritone, pupil of Garcia and Furtado; also Mr. Sutcliffe, basso cantante, pupil of Santley, who will both appear during the ensuing season.

ARTISTES.
Mme. Lucy Escott
Mlle. Rosalie Durand
Miss Emma Neville
Mrs. Ada King
Mrs. Andrews, and
Miss Georgia Hodson
Mr. Henry Squires
Mr. Armes Beaumont
Mr. W. Baker
Mr. H. Henry Wharton
Mr. Albert Richardson
Mr. J. E. Kitts
Mr. Sutcliffe, and
Mr. Frederick Lyster.

Conductor and composer	Mr. George Loder
Leader	Mr. J. Hall
Suggeritore	Signor Ludignano
Chorus master	Mr. Ford
Ballet master	Mr. R. Maclean
Librarian	Mr. H. J. Beaumont
Stage manager	Mr. W. Lloyd.

ORCHESTRA.

1st Violins	2nd Violins
M. Eigenschenck	Mr. Jager
Mr. Isaacs	Mr. Devereaux
Mr. Hoare	Viola
Flute	Mr. Rice
Mr. Creed Royal	Violoncello
Clarionets	Mr. Hart
Herr Lundborg	Double Bass
Mr. Hodge	Mr. Brown
Horns	Cornet
Mr. Versoe	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Reddett	Trombone
Drums	Mr. White
Mr. O'Connor	Bassoon
	Mr. M'Coy

CHORUS.

1st Soprano	2nd Tenors
Miss Shirley	Herr Sprinkhorn
Miss Montague	Mr. Ramsden
Mrs. Lloyd	Herr Bachrach
2nd Sopranos	Mr. Johnston
Miss Macfarlane	1st Basses
Miss Ford	Mr. Nathanson
Miss De Courcy	Mr. Stokmeyer
Altos	Mr. Levison
Mrs. Benham	Herr Kalbe
Miss Benham	Second Basses
Miss Mortimer	Mr. De Haja
1st Tenors	Leech
Signor Montano	Benham
Herr Sulves	Alaste
Mr. Norton	Mr. Thompson.
Mr. Batson	

Scenic Artistes—Mr. John Hennings (from the Theatre Royal, Melbourne)
Mr. Barbury
Machinist—Mr. John Renno
Property Master—Mr. Hines
Costumier—Madame Jager

GRAND ORGAN
has been erected on the stage by Mr. KINLOCH.
Organist ..... Mr. T. V. BRIDSON.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2nd,
will be given, Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and Donizetti's Military Opera,
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 3rd,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
in which Mr. ALBERT RICHARDSON will make his first appearance.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4th,
Balfe's Romantic Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 5th,
Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and
Donizetti's Opera Buffo,
ELIXIR OF LOVE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 6th,
Ch. Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 7th,
Auber's Grand Opera,
MASANIELLO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle	5s.
Stalls	3s.
Pit and upper circle	2s.
Gallery	1s.
Private boxes ..... £2 2s. and £3 3s.	

BOX BOOK OPEN,
at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured, from 11 till 3, SIX DAYS in advance.
NOTICE.—Chorus Rehearsal, THIS Day, at 11 o'clock. Band, half-past 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
GRAND ORATORIO
and
FESTIVAL OF SACRED MUSIC,
On GOOD FRIDAY EVENING, March 30th,
Under the Patronage of
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES,
who have signified their intention of being present.
This great musical performance will comprise a miscellaneous selection from Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorios of
ELIJAH AND ST. PAUL.
The whole of Rossini's splendid composition of
STABAT MATER,
by the following artistes:—
Miss EMMA HOWSON
Miss CLELIA HOWSON
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER
Mr. HENRI HERBERTE
Mr. FRANK HOWSON
Mr. W. J. CORDNER
Mr. F. A. HOWSON
Mr. J. HOWSON, &c., &c.
The CHORUS will be very numerous and effective, assisted by the principal members of the SYDNEY and SUBURBAN MUSICAL and CHORAL SOCIETIES.
The ORCHESTRA will be considerably augmented.
Conductor.....Mr. F. A. HOWSON.
Organist .....Mr. W. J. CORDNER.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.—Principally from Mendelssohn's Oratorios of ELIJAH and ST. PAUL.
1. Overture—Instrumental—Organ and Orchestra
2. Grand Duet—"What have I to do with thee?"(Elijah)—Miss Emma and Mr. Frank Howson
3. Aria—"Sanctum et Terribile" (Pergolesi)—Mrs. W. J. Cordner
4. Aria—"Be thou faithful unto death" (St. Paul)—Mr. Henri Herberte
Violoncello Obligato—Mr. F. A. Howson.
5. Aria—"O! rest in the Lord" (Elijah)—Miss Clelia Howson
6. Recitative and Aria—"Lord God of Abraham" (Elijah)—Mr. Frank Howson
7. Trio—"Lift thine eyes" (Elijah)—Misses Emma and Clelia Howson and Mrs. W. J. Cordner
8. Offertorium—"Ave Maria" (Bauer) — Miss Emma Howson
Violin Obligato—Mr. John Howson, jun.
9. Recitation—"Go up now, child" (Elijah)—Mr. Frank Howson.
Grand Chorus—"Thanks be to God."—Elijah.
PART II.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
Chorus—"Stabat Mater Dolorosa
Solo—"Cujus Animam"—Mr. Henri Herberte
Duet—"Quis est homo?"—Misses Emma and Clelia Howson
Solo—"Pro peccates"—Mr. Frank Howson
Chorus—"Eia Mater, fons amoris"—Bass solo—Mr. Frank Howson
Quartette—"Sancta Mater"—Misses E. and C. Howson, Mr. Henri Herberte, and Mr. Frank Howson
Cavatina—"Fac ut portem"—Mrs. W. J. Cordner
Grand Aria and Chorus—"Inflammatus"—Miss Emma Howson and Chorus
Quartet—"Quandi Corpus"—Misses E. and C. Howson, Mr. Henri Herberte and Mr. Frank Howson
Grand Chorus and Finale—"Amen."

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s.
There being already several applications, the manager requests seats may be engaged early to prevent disappointment.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—ORATORIO, GOOD FRIDAY.—Full Band and Choral REHEARSAL THIS DAY, Thursday, March 29th, at 3 p.m. Mr. W. J. CORDNER respectfully solicits the aid of his old Pupils on this occasion. Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs who cannot attend To-day will oblige by kindly forwarding a note to Mr. Cordner, Victoria Theatre.

A CONCERT will be given on EASTER TUESDAY, the 3rd of April, in St. James's Schoolroom, by the Choir, in aid of the New Church of ST. PETER, Woolloomooloo. The principal solos will be sung by Miss James, Miss Jones, Mr. Waller, Mr. Jackson, and members of the Choir. Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained at the Music Warehouses.
JAMES FURLEY, Organist.

INFANT AUSTRALIAN MUSICIAN'S CONCERT.—The Infant Musician begs to announce, that owing to the unpropitious weather yesterday, his Concert will be given TO-NIGHT, at the School of Arts. Programme the same as last night. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8. Tickets at music repositories and School of Arts.

EASTER MONDAY.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Grand Extra Quadrille Assembly, 103, Elizabeth-street.

RICHMOND.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly, on EASTER TUESDAY.

PENRITH.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly on Easter WEDNESDAY.

THE CRESCENT CITY MINSTRELS perform in streets of Sydney every evening. Prices what you like.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND, Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Baker, and G. V. BROOKE. The other figures and groups have been re-arranged and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherché style.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children half-price.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Grand BALL, in celebration of the 13th Anniversary of the above Society, will take place on EASTER MONDAY, April 2nd, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street.
Supper will be provided by M. Compagnoni. The full German Band will be in attendance. Tickets, at 8s. for Gentleman, and 5s. for a Lady, may be applied for to the following members of the committee—
Dr. Charles Richler, Charlotte-place
Mr. A. Kirschbaum, chemist, King-street
J. Storch, 65, King-street
Charles Momberg, 8, Hunter-street
Joseph Gattenhof, 6, Hosking-place
J. P. Lennartz, 490, George-street
Messrs. Weyrett and Delarue, George-street,
and at the Committee Rooms, Frankfort Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets. By order of the Board,
CHARLES LAMY, Hon. Secretary.

BATHURST-STREET BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNUAL EXCURSION to CLONTARF, Middle Harbour, GOOD FRIDAY, 30th March, 1866.—The commodious steamship BREADALBANE will leave the Circular Quay, at half-past 9, and Woolloomooloo Bay, at 10 a.m. punctually.
Tickets for the trip, 2s. 6d. each; may be obtained of Mr. J. M. Illidge, George-street; Messrs. Smyth and Wells, Hunter-street; and Mr. Joseph Bennett, Brickfield-hill. N.B.—Refreshments may be obtained on the grounds.

PHILLIP-STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—EXCURSION to BALMORAL GARDENS, Middle Harbour, on GOOD FRIDAY, 30th March. The steamer PELICAN will start from the Phœnix Wharf at 9, 11, and 2, returning at 4 and 6 o'clock. Tickets, 2s.; children, half-price; to be had at Messrs. Sherriff and Downing's and Mr. J. Hamilton's, George-street; Mr. William King, Pitt-street; Mr. Moyes', Pyrmont; or from any of the Teachers.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS, SYDNEY FIRST CIRCUIT.
The Committee of the above schools have engaged the very commodious steamer CULLODEN to convey the children to CREMORNE, on EASTER MONDAY. Visitors' return tickets, 1s. 6d. each. To leave the Circular Quay at 9, 10, 11, and 12 o'clock; last trip from Cremorne at 6 o'clock. The Culloden will leave Cremorne at 2 o'clock on a SPECIAL EXCURSION round the harbour, and land the passengers on the Circular Quay at 4 o'clock; tickets for this only 1s. each. Tickets to be had at the Wesleyan Book Depot, Market Shops; of Mr. C. W. Caldwell, Pitt-street; Mr. John Wilson, George-street; Mr. C. Bovis, Market-street; or any of the teachers.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

CHALMERS'S CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL EXCURSION of the above will take place on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, to the private grounds of J. Milson, Esq., Careening Cove (which have been kindly granted for the purpose). The steamer HERALD will leave the Circular Quay (east side), at 9 and 10 o'clock. Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be had from any of the teachers.
ROBERT ELPHINSTON, Sec.

GOOD FRIDAY.—The Sabbath School in connection with the Baptist Church, Castlereagh-street, will make their Annual EXCURSION to those spacious and splendid grounds the property of Charles Abercrombie, Esq., which have been kindly lent for the occasion. The steamer YSABEL will leave the Parramatta River Company's Wharf at the foot of King-street, at 9 and 11 a.m., returning at half-past 4 and half-past 6 p.m.
Tickets, 2s each; to be had of Mr. J. Dickson, Brickfield-hill, or any of the teachers.
Picnic parties who are desirous of spending a pleasant day, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

EASTER MONDAY.—ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Morning Star will have an Excursion to Parramatta Park, by Railway. An excellent Band is engaged for dancing; foot ball, cricket, quoits, &c., &c. Hot and cold water provided free.
Price of tickets, 2s—children half price.
N.B.—The Train will leave Redfern Terminus at 8 o'clock a.m.

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Annual EXCURSION, on GOOD FRIDAY, for children and friends, to Parramatta Park, by special train, to leave Sydney at 8.30, and Parramatta at 5. Tickets, 2s. W. Pratt, Brickfield-hill; Leslie, Parramatta-street; Pritchard, King-street; on Botany Road; or any of the teachers.

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Children attending the Schools in connexion with the Presbyterian Church, Pitt-street, will proceed by a special train to Parramatta Domain at 10 o'clock a.m., and return at 4 30 o'clock p.m. TO-MORROW. For tickets apply to Mr. Hanks, grocer, George-street; Mr. M'Clelland, 482, Pitt-street; Mrs. Watson, Parramatta-street; Mrs. Smith, grocer, Chippendale; Mr. Forsythe, grocer, Botany-street; and Mr. Coulter, grocer, South Head Road.

NEWTOWN WESLEYAN SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR, WEDNESDAY, April 11th.

GRAND STEAM EXCURSION to CLONTARF, Middle Harbour, on EASTER MONDAY.—The powerful steamship AGNES IRVING will leave the Circular Quay at 9 and 11 a.m., and half-past 1 p.m., returning from Clontarf at 4 and 6 p.m. A splendid Band engaged for the steamer; also, a Quadrille Band, for Dancing, in the spacious Pavilion. A variety of sports.
Return tickets, 2s 6d; children, half-price.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of the SABBATH SCHOOL in connection with St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street, will take place (D.V.) on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, to the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Cremorne, North Shore, kindly granted for the occasion by the proprietor, J. Milson, Esq. Tickets, 2s. each, to be had of Sherriff and Downing, stationers, George-street; or any of the teachers. N.B.—The fine new steamer TRANSIT will leave the Circular Quay (east side), north end of Philip-street, at 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., returning at 5 and 6 p.m.

MR. W. KING'S PICNIC, at Cremorne Gardens, on EASTER MONDAY.

CRICKET.—Newtown v. Wollongong.—The following Members are requested to attend at the Committee Rooms, at 9 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING:—Messrs. Copp, Day, Kemp, Smidmore, Wardrop, Hannigan, W. Jones, Woods, Rogers, Murray, and Rahono.
S. G. RABONE, Hon. Sec. N. C. C.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, 29th March, 1866, in 1 vol. 8vo., 720 pages. Price, in cloth, with plain map, 21s.; half-bound morocco, neat, coloured map, 31s. 6d.; full-bound morocco, extra gilt edges, handsome finish, coloured map, £2 2s.,
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(with splendid New Map of the Colony),
compiled by ROBERT P. WHITWORTH,
comprising the latest and most accurate information as to every Township, Village, Hamlet, River, Creek, Mountain, Gold Diggings, Road, and Railway, in N. S. Wales; together with their botanical, geological, and physical features. Also, full particulars of the Coast Surveys, Statistics of the Ports, Manufactures, and Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining (Quartz and Alluvial) Pursuits, Census of Dwellings and Population. Areas in Acreage and Miles. The Names, Areas, Occupiers, Grazing Capabilities, Rentals, New Appraisements, and Situations of all the Stations in the Colony, and comprehensive Electoral, Municipal, Road Board, and Police Information.
Also, a ROAD ITINERARY, shewing the Easiest, Quickest, and Cheapest Method of Transit to and from every place in the colony, by Rail, Coach, Boat, or Horse.
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BRICKS.—Wanted, about 60,000 first-class. Cash. M. Asher, Hunter-street.

BEESWAX.—Wanted to Purchase. W. LARMER, Chemist, 323, George-street.

A YOUNG PERSON, handy at her needle, wants a SITUATION as Companion to a lady; wages no object, only a quiet home. Address R. S., HERALD Office.

DOGCART wanted, to purchase, new or second-hand, for cash. Apply G. H., HERALD Office.

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